"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT
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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, warmer, winds northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.62; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

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The storm wrecked many tents at Camp Black, Hempstead, and exposed the men to wind and rain totally without shelter. The suffering among some of the guardsmen was intense.

Wet weather plunged Camp Townsend at Peekskill into gloom, the big rush of visitors expected by the guardsmen being kept away. Religious services were largely attended by the men.

The troops at Sea Girt had a lively battle with the elements on Saturday night, and yesterday they voted the Jersey rainy season surely worse than that of Cuba. Gen. Sewell paid a short visit to the camp. The soldiers are exhibiting a desire to be moved to the vicinity of actual warfare.

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A sailboat with three men on board capsized yesterday afternoon off Ward's Island. The men were rescued by a tugboat and yacht that were near.

At a dinner in his honor on Saturday Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, who has just completed twenty-five years of service, was presented with a silver service of seventy-three pieces.

Thomas Rogers, who fell down stairs and sustained serious injuries at Greenpoint, yesterday, was conveyed by the police in an open wagon to the Eastern District Hospital and left outside in the pouring rain for ten minutes.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke delivered the annual sermon at the seventieth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and extolled the bravery of seafaring men.

Special Maine services were held in the churches of Hoboken yesterday, and collections made for the monument fund. At the First Methodist Episcopal Church patriotic songs were sung by the choir, and in several others "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

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A vigilance society is about to be organized by the residents of Williamsburg, who have been aroused by the many burglaries that have been committed in that section recently and by the inactivity of the police.

Under the direction of Chief of Police Pier of Montclair, N. J., Verona Lake was drained yesterday in the hope that the head and clothing of the man whose decapitated trunk was discovered beside the lake on Friday may be found in the mud.

Page 9.

The Amalgamated Painters' and Decorators' Union has decided to organize a regiment of its own, if it receives encouragement from Gov. Black.

The Allied Printing Trades of New York held a meeting yesterday and indorsed the candidacy of Samuel B. Donnelly for the Presidency of the International Typographical Union.

The suspension of city works, which has thrown many men out of work, was under consideration by the Central Labor Union yesterday. The question of non-union parks and beer also came up for discussion.

Bishop Potter, in Trinity Church, yesterday afternoon, addressed an audience of working people upon the labor question. He reasoned that a solution of all problems could be reached by the more general extension of the knowledge and practice of Christian principles.

Page 12.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of Father Sylvester Malone's birth was celebrated in Brooklyn at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The new Church of St. Joachim and St. Ann, at Mount Loretto, Richmond Borough, was consecrated yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan.

"The Ethics of War" was the subject of Dr. R. Heber Newton's sermon in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday. He said this country has been appointed by Providence as the executioner of Spain.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Madrid, arrived here yesterday morning on La Touraine, and went to Washington in the afternoon. Although the proposed demonstration was prevented by the weather, he was warmly welcomed by friends who met him at Quarantine.

Dr. Rainsford, in his sermon at St. George's Church yesterday morning, observed that every catastrophe, every sorrow, and every burden tends toward the elevation of the human race, and that it is only by falling and failures that man is made more beautiful. The danger which menaces us to-day, he added, is our tendency to attach too much importance to material prosperity.

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Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Clergyman Arrested at Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 8.—The Rev. Carl Rumpf, late pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was to-day arrested on the charge of breach of the peace, made by Chief of Police Wright. The clergyman drove his wife and family of four small children into the streets to-day while the rain was falling the hardest, and refused to allow them to return to the house. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he will remain until morning. The Board of Trustees of the church dismissed the Rev. Mr. Rumpf a few days ago for conduct unbecoming a minister. He came to this city from Pittsburg, Penn., early in March.

Ship Boadicea Dismantled.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., May 8.—The tug Protector, spoke sixty miles southeast of Cape Henlopen this morning the ship Boadicea, (British,) from Rio Janeiro, for New York, with yards and sails blown away.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen rapidly on the Middle Atlantic Coast, the storm passing slowly seaward. The coast is skirted with clouds from Southern New England to North Carolina. Clear weather prevails in other districts east of the Mississippi. There is a partial cloudiness in the Upper Mississippi Valley and over the Southern plateau; elsewhere in the West the weather is clear. Rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours on the Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic Coasts. The temperature is higher in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. It is colder in the North Atlantic States. The weather will probably clear in the coast districts this morning, followed by fair and warmer weather in all districts east of the Mississippi. Fair weather is indicated for the Southwest, and partly cloudy weather with scattered showers and lower temperature in the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	48	55	54
6 A. M.	44	46	49
9 A. M.	50	44	46
12 M.	56	41	44
4 P. M.	61	40	43
6 P. M.	55	40	43
9 P. M.	52	38	42
12 P. M.	49	39	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45¾
Weather Bureau	42¾
Corresponding date 1897	51¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	57

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 3 A. M.; the minimum was 38 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 and at 8 P. M. 97.

THE MANILA VICTORY

Spanish Troops Said to Have Evacuated the Capital of the Philippines.

DISPATCHES SENT TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Gunboat Hugh McCulloch Leaves Hongkong with Instructions from Washington.

Spaniards to be Asked to Accept a Temporary Protectorate of the United States.

An unconfirmed report from Madrid says that the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila has been made complete by the retirement of the Spanish troops from the city.

The gunboat Hugh McCulloch left Hongkong yesterday for Manila with important dispatches from Washington. It is understood that Admiral Dewey will insist upon the Spaniards accepting a temporary protectorate of the United States, in order to avoid disturbing the present administration of the islands, as the Philippine insurgents are considered unfit for self-government. If the Spaniards will not consent to the arrangement, it is believed that the Admiral will take steps to administer the Government of the islands for the United States as soon as he receives the necessary troops and supplies from San Francisco.

The detailed description of the naval engagement at Manila does not differ materially from the accounts already published.

MANILA EVACUATED?

Report in Madrid that the Spanish Troops Have Retired from the Philippine Capital.

MADRID, May 8.—It is claimed that a message has been received here from Manila announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from Manila, taking with them all their arms, ammunition, and stores.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DEWEY.

HONGKONG, May 8.—The United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, which arrived here on Friday with dispatches from Admiral Dewey, left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Greenwich time, on her return to Manila, after, it is understood, receiving many urgent dispatches from Washington. It is believed the McCulloch will first go to Mirs Bay, to await there final instructions for Admiral Dewey as to how he is to deal with the Philippine Islands.

According to reports current here, the American Admiral will insist, by force, if necessary, upon the Spaniards accepting at least a temporary protectorate of the United States, the desire being, it is alleged, to avoid disturbing the present administration, as it is pointed out the insurgents of the Philippine Islands are quite unfit to participate in their government.

However, it is believed here that if the Spaniards do not meet the views of Washington in this matter, the American Admiral will take prompt steps to administer the islands for the United States as soon as he receives the necessary troops and supplies from San Francisco.

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Presidio Military Reservation, overlooking the Golden Gate, was the objective point for most of the people of San Francisco and near-by towns to-day. Two thousand volunteer soldiers in camp there all ready to start for Manila were the attraction. The street cars were jammed with people all day long and thousands of citizens wandered through the camp, regarding with interest the movements of the young soldiers. The time between now and next Saturday, when they expect to sail, will be devoted to drilling, the inspection of accoutrements, and other things essential to the outfitting of a big expedition.

The steamship City of Peking, due here yesterday, has not yet arrived. Her cargo from Hongkong and Yokohama will be unloaded with the utmost dispatch and she will then proceed to Mare Island Navy Yard and load with supplies for Admiral Dewey and his fleet.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 8.—Advices were received here to-day from a railroad official that the Government had decided to send the First Regiment of South Dakota volunteers to the Philippine Islands, and that transportation arrangements had been made from Sioux Falls to San Francisco via the Northwestern and Northern Pacific Roads. The troops are to embark on the City of Peking and will leave here as soon as they can be mustered in. Only 50 per cent. of the State Guard has thus far passed examination, and it will require another week to get the regiment ready to move.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

(Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.)

HONGKONG, May 8.—Among naval men, military men, and civilian Europeans and natives here to-day there is only one subject of discussion—the brilliant victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Montojo, in Manila Bay on Sunday last. Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippine Islands was not in working order there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle. The facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagement somewhat brief.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had arranged most skillfully every detail of the action, and even the most insignificant features of his plan were carried out with perfect punctuality and in railroad time table order.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila, and sent a message to the Governor General, Gen. Augusti, announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

Spaniards Had the Advantage.

The position occupied by the Spaniards in the battle, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to about fourteen, were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed, with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American Commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare. Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

This achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that the American gunners, ships, and guns are superior to anything in the same line afloat anywhere. Credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for, to a man, they seconded their commander in every way possible.

When the squadron left here it touched first at a point in the Philippine Islands near Bolinao, as Commodore Dewey wished the insurgent agents to disembark there, ascertain the strength and disposition of the insurgent forces, arrange to prevent needless bloodshed, and inform the insurgents of his immediate intention to change the Government of the Philippine Islands, the Commodore strongly objecting to giving the rebels a chance to commit excesses. The insurgent leaders, however, refused to disembark under any consideration, and the American warships coasted in search of the Spanish ships, but failed to find them.

Dewey Risked the Mines.

Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig Bay, about thirty miles north of Manila Bay, on Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoitre the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the entrance of the bay, and so the Commodore decided to risk the mines and proceed that same night at dark into the Bay of Manila, which he did.

The American ships engaged were the first-class cruiser Olympia, Commodore Dewey's flagship, having on board 400 officers and men; the cruiser Baltimore, 390 officers and men; the cruiser Boston, 284 officers and men; the gunboat Concord, 200 officers and men; the cruiser Raleigh, 220 officers and men; the gunboat Petrel, 132 officers and men, and the gunboat McCulloch, 130 officers and men.

The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Montojo, was composed of the cruiser Reina Maria Cristina, the flagship, having on board 370 officers and men; the cruiser Castilla, 300 officers and men; the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, 173 officers and men; the cruiser Don Juan de Austria, 173 officers and men; the cruiser Velasco, 173 officers and men; the gunboat Isla de Luzon, 160 officers and men; the gunboat Isla de Cuba, 160 officers and men; the gunboat General Lezo, 97 officers and men; the gunboat El Cano, 116 officers and men; the auxiliary cruiser Isla de Mindanao, 150 officers and men, and some torpedo boats.

American Ships Fired On.

The order of battle taken up by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite Harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila.

The American fleet entered Manila Bay on Saturday night with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not established a patrol and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay. In fact, the American ships probably would have passed inside the bay without any challenge had it not been that some sparks flew from the McCulloch's funnel, whereupon a few shots were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor Island; but the fleet did slow down and it soon took up a position near Cavite, awaiting dawn in order to commence hostilities.

The early hours of the morning revealed the opposing ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up and the smaller Spanish vessels brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been led into the bay and through the channel by the flagship Olympia, did not reply, though the shells of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them, [illegible] onward. When nearing Baker Bay a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

Spanish Gunnery Very Poor.

The American fleet was then drawing near the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and from the Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or going wide of the mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the Southern Channel, between Caballo and Frile Islets, the following was their order: The flagship Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Boston, the Petrel, and the McCulloch, with the two store ships, the Nanshan and the Zafiro, bringing up the rear. And in that order they swept before the city and faced the enemy in column line.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began. The Reina Cristina, the Castilla, the Don Antonio de Ulloa, the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon, and the Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with the four gunboats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor.

American Shots Told.

The American ships passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark. After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and, incidentally, a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Cristina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon afterward, their condition became worse and worse, until they were eventually burned to the water's edge.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a most magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by the American shells that he could not keep her afloat he nailed her colors to the mast, and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clean by the awful fire of the American guns; but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working the guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters.

Torpedo Boat Shot to Pieces.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo boat crept along the shore and around the offing in an attempt to attack the American store ships, but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore, and was actually shot to pieces. The Mindanao had in the meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about 5:30 A. M. and adjourned at 8:30 A. M., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches upon his work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 P. M. the Petrel and the Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins floating the white flag. The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled.

The arsenal was set on fire, and the explosion of a magazine caused further mortality among the defenders of Spain on shore. On the water the burning, sunken, or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore of the American fleet had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured half a dozen of her crew.

Several shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship. On the other hand, about 150 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire; but the latter was also destroyed in course of time. The Reina Cristina lost her Captain, a Lieutenant, her Chaplain, and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge.

A Thousand Spaniards Wounded.

About 100 men were killed and about 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Some estimates place the total number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

It is said that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. It is said also that the Spanish commander informed the Governor General that it was advisable to surrender in the interest of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was half shot away her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking.

The Petrel chased a gunboat up the River Pasig, and the Spanish Captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender. The American Captain replied, "unconditional surrender or fight." To this the Spaniard answered: "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammuni-

OUR GUNBOATS FIRED ON

Bad Marksmen at Havana All That Saved the Vicksburg and Morrill from Being Hit.

SCHOONER DREW THEM TOO FAR

Eight-Inch Shrapnel Shell from the Santa Clara Batteries Fell Near the Vessels—The French Warship Dubourdieu.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 8.—The Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill were under fire off Havana yesterday morning, for over half an hour, from the guns of the Santa Clara water batteries. Both escaped without material injury, although shrapnel shells from 8-inch guns exploded all about them, and both now show the scars of the Spanish bullets.

The wily Spaniards arranged a neat trap to send a couple of our ships to the bottom. A small schooner was sent out from Havana Harbor shortly before daylight yesterday morning to draw some of the Americans into the ambuscade. The ruse worked like a charm. The Vicksburg and the Morrill, in the heat of the chase, and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery, steamed straight into the trap that had been set for them. Had the Spaniards possessed their souls in patience but five minutes longer, not even the bad gun practice would have saved our ships, and this morning two more of our vessels would lie at the bottom, within two lengths of the wreck of the ill-starred Maine.

Friday evening the Vicksburg and the Morrill, cruising to the west of Morro Castle, were fired upon by the big guns of the Cojimar batteries. Two shots were fired at the Vicksburg and one at the Morrill. Both fell short, and both vessels, without returning the fire, steamed out of the range. It would have been folly to do otherwise. But yesterday morning the Spaniards had better luck. The schooner they had sent out before daylight ran off to the eastward, hugging the shore, with the wind on her starboard quarter. About three miles east of the entrance of the harbor she came over on the port tack. A light haze fringed the horizon, and she was not discovered until three miles off shore, when the Mayflower made her out and signaled the Morrill and Vicksburg. Capt. Smith of the Morrill and Commander Lillie of the Vicksburg immediately put on all steam and started in pursuit.

Under the Santa Clara Batteries.

The schooner instantly put about and ran for Morro Castle before the wind. On doing so, she would, according to the well-conceived Spanish plot, lead the two American warships directly under the guns of the Santa Clara batteries. These works are a short mile west of Morro, and are a part of the defenses of the harbor. There are two batteries, one at the shore, which has been recently thrown up, of sand and mortar, with wide embrasures for 8-inch guns, and the other on the crest of the rocky eminence which juts out into the waters of the Gulf at the point. The upper battery mounts modern 10-inch and 12-inch Krupp guns behind a six-foot stone parapet, in front of which are twenty feet of earthwork and a beatling of railroad iron. This battery is considered the most formidable of Havana's defenses, except Morro Castle. It is masked, and has not been absolutely located by the American warships. It is probably due to the fact that the Spaniards did not desire to expose its position that the Vicksburg and Morrill are now afloat. The Morrill and Vicksburg were about six miles from the schooner when the chase began. They steamed after her at full speed, the Morrill leading until within a mile and a half of the Santa Clara batteries. Commander Smith of the Morrill was the first to realize the danger into which the reckless pursuit had led them. He concluded it was time to haul off and sent a shot across the bow of the schooner.

The Spanish skipper instantly brought his vessel about; but, while she was still rolling in the trough of the sea with her sails flapping, an eight-inch shrapnel shell came hurtling through the air from the water battery, a mile and a half away. It passed over the Morrill, between the pilot house and the smokestack, and exploded less than fifty feet on the port quarter. The small shot rattled against her side. It was a close call. Two more shots followed in quick succession, both shrapnel. One burst close under the starboard quarter, filling the engine room with the smoke of the exploding shell, and the other, like the first, passed over and exploded just beyond. The Spanish gunners had the range, and their time fuses were accurately set.

Projectile Grazes the Morrill.

The crews of both ships were at their guns. Lieut. Craig, who was in charge of the bow four-inch rapid-fire gun of the Morrill asked for and obtained permission to return the fire. At the first shot, the Vicksburg, which was in the wake of the Morrill slightly in shore, sheered off and passed to windward under the Morrill's stern.

In the meantime, Capt. Smith, also put his helm to port, and was none too soon, for as the Morrill stood off a solid eight-inch shot grazed her starboard quarter and kicked up tons of water as it struck a wave 100 yards beyond. Capt. Smith said afterward that this was undoubtedly an eight-inch armor-piercing projectile, and that it would have passed through the Morrill's boilers had he not changed her course in the nick of time.

All the guns of the water battery were now at work. One of them cut the Jacob's ladder of the Vicksburg adrift, and another carried away a portion of the rigging. As the Morrill and the Vicksburg steamed away their aft guns were used, but only a few shots were fired. The Morrill's six-inch gun was elevated for 4,000 yards, and struck the earthwork repeatedly. The Vicksburg fired but three shots from a six-pounder. The Spaniards continued to fire shot and shell for twenty minutes, but none of the latter shots came within 100 yards. Some of them were so wild that they aroused the American jackies to jeers. The Spaniards only ceased firing when the Morrill and Vicksburg were completely out of range.

Spanish Gunnery Very Bad.

If all the Spanish gunners had been suffering from strabismus their practice could have not been worse. But the officers of both the Morrill and the Vicksburg frankly admit their own recklessness and the narrow escape their vessels had from destruction. They are firmly convinced that the pursuit of the schooner was a neatly planned trick, which almost proved successful.

If any one of the shots had struck the [illegible] offered no more resistance than a piece of paper to a rifle ball.

The accurate range of the first few shots is accounted for by the fact that the Spanish officers had ample time to make observations. The bearings of the two vessels were probably taken with a range finder at the Santa Clara battery, and as this battery is probably connected by wire with Morro, they were enabled to take bearings from both points, and by laborious calculations they fixed the position of the vessels pretty accurately. With such opportunity for observations it would be no great trick for an American gunner to drop a shell down the smokestack of a vessel.

As soon as the ships sheered off, after the first fire, the Spanish gunners lost the range, and their practice became ludicrous. If they had waited five minutes longer before opening fire, Capt. Smith says, it would have been well-nigh impossible to miss the target. Both Capt. Smith and Commander Lillie believe the Spanish refrained from using the upper batteries in order not to expose their exact location.

On Friday the French school ship Dubourdieu, carrying thirty guns in all, entered Havana Harbor. She was stopped by the Morrill, and two salutes were fired by the Annapolis when she showed her flag.

Interesting details are being added to the story of the entrance of the French frigate Dubourdieu into Havana yesterday. It is said that after the fleet released her she was seen transmitting heliograph signals to the Cuban shore.

THREE PRIZES BROUGHT IN.

The Lorenzo, the Espana, and the Padre de Dios Reach Key West.

KEY WEST, May 8.—The zest which accompanied the capture of the big steamers during the first days of the war has vanished now that the blockade is an established fact. The only ships worth taking are wise enough to keep shy of the fleet. Petty prizes are still taken, however, and three came in to-day. They surrendered too easily to make their capture interesting. They were the brigantine Lorenzo, taken by the Montgomery, near Havana on Friday while bound from Rio de la Plata with a cargo of dried beef. Ensign Osborn and a prize crew brought her in. Curiously enough, an American was among those made prisoners. Seaman Scott of Baltimore was "shanghaied" by the Spaniard's crew at Buenos Ayres, and he was glad to get back in American hands, even as a prisoner. He was in the Confederate Army during the civil war.

The España, a little fishing sloop, was taken by the Morrill about three miles off Mariel, just after yesterday's sharp Havana engagement. The Newport was close at hand at the time, and a prize crew made up from both ships brought the capture in to-day.

The third vessel taken was the schooner Padre de Dios, Master Mateo Herrera, laden with fish. She was taken by the Newport off Mariel yesterday, and was brought in by a petty officer and a prize crew. One blank shot sufficed in each case to haul them to.

FALSE REPORT FROM BLANCO.

Madrid Hears that the Cincinnati Probably Has Foundered—The Cruiser Is at Key West.

MADRID, May 8.—The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has received a dispatch from Blanco, the Captain General of Cuba, saying that wreckage belonging to the Cincinnati has been washed ashore. He adds that the belief is expressed that the cruiser has foundered.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 8.—There is no foundation for Captain General Blanco's dispatch to Madrid as to the United States cruiser Cincinnati. She has been lying here several days, and nothing is wrong with her.

ST. JOHN'S TO BE FORTIFIED.

British Troops to be Sent to the Newfoundland Port.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., May 8.—Owing to the serious international complications growing out of the war between the United States and Spain the British Government is arranging to fortify St. John's. The British War Office has cabled the Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, as to the condition of the forts and barracks belonging to the Imperial Government, which were given into the custody of the colonial authorities when the troops were withdrawn from here in 1870.

Sir Herbert Murray and the Colonial Ministry are consulting with a view of housing imperial troops, the first contingent of which is likely to arrive from Halifax this week.

No Yellow Fever at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 8.—Considerable indignation is expressed here over the story lately sent North of yellow fever on the Nashville, contracted from the Spanish prize Argonauta. The Captain and officers of the ship, as well as Commandant Forsyth of the naval station, brand it in unmeasured terms as false and cruel.

GERMAN SYMPATHY OURS.

Dr. Herman Haas Hopes to See Degenerate Spain Chastised.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—The Milwaukee Herald will publish to-morrow a letter from Dr. Herman Haas, proprietor of the Anzeiger of Berlin, to Mr. Eustach Gierster of Milwaukee regarding the sympathies of Germany in the conflict between Spain and the United States. The letter reads as follows:

"As to the war the German sympathies are naturally on the American side. It would please us if degenerated Spain would receive all the chastisement that the Americans are able to administer. I wish that our hopes may not miscarry and that the Americans may soon be masters of the beautiful Antilles."

The St. Paul Off Cape May.

The St. Paul and two monitors, one the Montauk, lay in the bay off Cape May, N. J., yesterday. The St. Paul apparently was awaiting orders, while the monitors were waiting for a break in the storm, so they could proceed.

Temerario Leaves Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, May 8.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario left to-day.

A Mine Drifts Ashore.

A mine drifted ashore at Long Branch, N. J., yesterday, near the point where the St. Paul went ashore two years ago. The mine is a galvanized iron ball four feet in diameter. To it are attached about four feet of the exploding cable, and about fourteen feet of anchoring cable. The cable appears to have been twisted off.

NO NEWS OF SAMPSON

Only Rumors as to the Movements of His Ships and the Forces He May Meet.

REPORT OF CANNONADING OFF HAITI.

Port au Prince Hears the American Fleet Was Sighted North of Cape Haitien.

STORY OF A CHASE AT SEA

Another of the Congregation of Seventeen Spanish Ships at Puerto Rico and of an Impending Battle.

ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES, May 8—(10 A. M.)—The American fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, has not yet arrived off Puerto Rico, and no fighting has occured in that quarter.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—The arrival is rumored late this evening of seventeen Spanish vessels, warships and others, at Puerto Rico, and a battle is expected Tuesday.

It is also reported from Cape Haitien that Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron has been sighted to the north.

The crew of the German ship Bolivia which arrived to-day, say they heard cannonading to the northward about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CAPE HATIEN, Haiti, May 8.—The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless has arrived here. According to advices from Martinique the Spanish fleet has not been sighted off the island.

The Governor of San Juan de Puerto Rico recently received orders from Madrid to provide rations for 40,000 troops. He asked the time of their arrival, and got the reply: "Movements of the Spanish fleet are kept strictly secret. Your question cannot be answered. Be prepared."

It is reported that five Spanish warships were seen off St. Thomas Thursday; but they were probably only gunboats from San Juan de Puerto Rico scouting.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—If any news has been received from Admiral Sampson, it was not of a character that could become public without endangering the successful working of the plans of the Strategy Board. It may be stated positively, however, that so far the Navy Department has heard nothing of an engagement or of anything approaching one between our fleet and the Spanish forces.

It is expected by the Navy Department officials that there will be nothing like the delay experienced in the Philippine Islands in hearing from Admiral Sampson in case of an engagement in the West Indies. Without admitting that Puerto Rico is Sampson's objective point, it is pointed out that even allowing the Spanish the retention of cable communication from that island to the outside world, there is an independent cable connection from St. Thomas that cannot come under Spanish control, running as it does through the chain of French and British islands southward from St. Thomas, and thence to Haiti, where direct cable connection can be had with New York.

From the character of the ships under Sampson's direct command the officials feel little doubt of the successful outcome of a fight between his force and any Spanish ships he may encounter. Outside of the flagship New York, which is partly armored, all of the vessels with Admiral Sampson, with one exception, are full ironclads, and, moreover, their armor being full nickel steel, Harveyized, is so superior to the armor of the Spanish cruisers that it is calculated that nine inches' thickness of it is fully equal in resisting power to twelve inches of the unhardened and older armor of the Spanish ships.

ALLEGED SPANISH CRUISER.

Story that She Chased the Montgomery Off Cape Haitien—No Confirmation in Washington.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, Commander G. A. Converse, is supposed to have been engaged with a much larger Spanish cruiser last night northwest of Cape Haitien, a seaport town of Haiti, on its north coast, ninety miles north of Port au Prince.

While the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez, from Havre, on April 16, for Haitian ports, was at Cape Haitien, a Spanish warship is said to have been watching her, mistaking the steamer for an American vessel. When the Olinde Rodriguez left Cape Haitien the Spaniard approached her and allowed her to continue on to this port on recognizing the French flag.

The cruiser Montgomery left Cape Haitien soon afterward, and the Spaniard, which is presumed to have been watching for her, is said to have pursued the American cruiser, both of them putting on full steam. The Spaniard, according to the story told by the crew of the French steamer, gained in the pursuit, which was witnessed from the bridge of the Olinde Rodriguez, by the officers of that vessel.

The two warships, they say, went in the same general direction, with the Spaniard behind. The latter appeared to be a formidable vessel, and much larger and faster than the Montgomery.

By nightfall, it is added, four discharges of cannon were heard, which were believed to be the result of the Spaniard firing upon the American warship. Darkness, it is further said, prevented any further observations being made, though the French officers say the moon was so bright that the battle could have been continued, especially as the sea was beautifully calm, only a mild trade wind blowing from the land.

Strange to say, it appears that all the passengers of the Olinde Rodriguez were below at supper while this exciting incident was occurring, but the officers of the steamer, which arrived here to-day, say they are confident the Montgomery was overmatched and that her only means of escaping was to run close inshore during the darkness.

It is thought possible that the cruiser which chased the Montgomery was the Vizcaya, and it is suggested that possibly the Montgomery enticed the Spaniard within striking distance of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—No confirmation of the story that the Montgomery was chased by a Spanish cruiser Saturday night was given at the Navy Department to-day. The opinion of Secretary Long was that the story had no foundation in fact.

CARGOES FOR PUERTO RICO.

Vessels Put In to St. Thomas to Learn What the Situation Is.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 8.—The British steamer Arbborough, having 8,000 tons of coal on board, arrived here from Scotland, bound for San Juan de Puerto Rico. She called here for orders and to see if it was safe for her to proceed. After a brief stop she continued the voyage.

The Spanish steamers Rita and Paulina sought refuge here, having on board general cargoes, intended for Puerto Rico. Later they cleared for sea and went westward.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII. is reported to have arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The German warship Gier leaves here today for Cuban waters.

Spanish Ships in the Mediterranean.

GIBRALTAR, May 8.—All day long the converted steel yacht Giralda has been cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar with a large torpedo boat.

The Spanish steamer Pielago, now converted into a cruiser, is stationed at Algeciras.

AUSTRIANS OUR FRIENDS.

A Canadian Lady Describes the Feeling in Vienna Toward the United States.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe.

Following is an extract from a letter written by Miss Rubina Preston from Vienna, under date of April 18, two or three days before the passage of the ultimatum resolutions by the United States Congress on the Cuban question. Miss Preston has been studying music in the Austrian capital for the last six months and has evidently not ceased to take a general interest in other than artistic questions. She writes:

"I read with a good deal of surprise a letter just received from Toronto conveying the intimation that an impression exists at home that in the event of the very likely war with Spain the United States will possibly receive the more serious damage in the early part of the conflict. That is not the opinion one meets with over here. It is indeed admitted that the United States Government is less prepared for war than any first-class, or even second-class, European power dare remain in for an hour, but then it must be remembered that Spain's position is much worse, all things considered. While Spanish stocks and bonds are rapidly declining in the markets of the world, and the belief exists that war will simply precipitate a financial, if not a dynastic, crisis in Spain, such an idea is entertained of the boundless wealth of the United States that war cannot bring in its cruel wake any such calamities to the Americans. Perhaps you are surprised at the serious view we take of the subject, when, apparently, it is looked upon with such indifference in Canada. The Vienna Freie Presse, Kölnische Zietung, the Paris Journal des Debats, all devote long, serious editorials to this question, and columns of cable dispatches, and we earnestly devour every word. President MacKinley, as the Austrian and Spanish papers spell his name, is looked upon here as holding the peace of the world in the hollow of his hand. Quite dramatic, is it not?

Our Untamed Savagery.

"Another thing that rather surprises me is the high esteem in which the Austrians hold the United States Nation. The press occasionally use peculiar expressions in regard to our cousins across the line. In speaking of the 'untamed savagery' (unzahmbar wildheit)—perhaps, though, a more accurate translation is 'unsubdued freedom'—of the American Nation, as against the effete civilization of the Spaniards, we were intensely amused. Fancy 'untamed savagery' applied to one of the most intellectual and prosperous nations on the face of the globe, whose marvelous career during this century is rapidly making its position one that will soon have to be recognized by the great powers in the settlement of the world's questions. The papers, however, are unanimous in admitting that this same 'unzahmbar wildheit' will be the utter ruin of Spain in the threatened collision of interests. They regard us in the very highly flattering way of being able to buy up the earth with our colossal wealth, not to say anything about our enterprise and cleverness being always conceded, as a matter of course. You will notice I say 'our.' Here we Canadians are regarded as Americans, and America here means the United States. But I am a Canadian, I want you to remember, a fact you would be fully convinced of if you could see my room, upon the wall of which hangs a portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, draped with a silk flag.

"Well, to continue. None of the great newspapers take any other view of the situation than that the struggle will be short and that the North American Nation will be the victor. Even the extracts from the Spanish papers which we read do not show so much a confidence of victory as a desperate desire to attempt to vindicate the National honor. The Spaniards feel themselves forced to do this—they cannot give up their richest colony without a show of fighting, at least. And the unreasonableness of the Americans in demanding more than the Spanish Government can possibly give without National disgrace is the only thing that is driving them to war. Spain faces financial ruin. France is considerably interested on account of the alleged large holding of Spanish bonds by French financiers; Austria has something at stake, because of family relations between the two Nations, the Queen Regent of Spain being an Austrian Grand Duchess, inheriting somewhat of the spirit of the Maria Theresa whose memory is so dear to Austrians; and the European powers generally are watching the current of events on account of the old 'balance of power' problem which might possibly necessitate solution before everything is settled. While the Austrian press express the warmest sympathy for the Queen Regent they hold out no hope for the Nation being drawn into the embroglio. The poor Queen must be reminded of the situation of another illustrious Hapsburg, the consort of Napoleon Bonaparte, awaiting the news from Waterloo, as she stands to-day between two fires. On the one side is the danger of the overthrow of the dynasty by a republican wave sweeping over the Nation, and, on the other, Don Carlos, the other claimant to the throne she is trying to preserve for her kingly son, is stirring up the people pretty much as the jingoes and yellow press have aroused the American Nation. He has appealed to this same "trooly loyal" prejudice—one cannot call it anything else—of which we in Canada also have had knowledge, to our cost.

"No doubt is expressed as to the outcome of the conflict between the two countries—none whatever. In a financial review of the situation a few days ago The Freie Presse referred to the possible war as an illiterate nation against an educated one, a nation sunk in superstition against one advanced in every possible way, a degenerate nation against the untamed freedom and spirit of the American, and, beyond that, a nation under a hopeless debt as against the richest nation in the world. The last is the idea they have here of the immense wealth of Americans individually and collectively. We run the risk of being cheated in many of the stores in Vienna on that account.

"Visiting, as I have repeatedly, the grounds upon which have been fought many of the greatest battles in the history of the world, these historic scenes with their records of centuries of carnage and woe, defeat as well as victory, surrounded as we are here by military and modern war materials, seeing the people dwarfed and stunted by heavy taxations, which if spent in elevating and uplifting them in the higher aspirations of life would make of them a better people, can you wonder that we here who call ourselves Americans still faintly hope that the arbitrament of the sword may be averted? But, if it is not, we are satisfied that the United States will come out of the conflict, as Japan did with China a few years ago, to take a higher place among the great nations of the world—a power that will have to be regarded by European diplomacy."

THE MANILA VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

tion, because our store is exhausted."

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continuously during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterward hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The Esmeralda, from Hongkong, arrived right in the middle of the battle. During the adjournment for breakfast an American cruiser was detached to meet her, as it was believed she might be a Spaniard. When it was found that the new arrival was a British vessel she was warned to keep away. The Esmeralda, therefore, moved up the bay ten or fifteen miles.

The terms of capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said that Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications of Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled on Wednesday, after they had capitulated.

It is said the American Commodore ordered the cable to be cut because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

On a proposal to the existing authorities to continue temporarily under the American flag, pending the termination of the war, the Spaniards delayed their decision and kept wiring to Madrid. The Americans requested the privilege of using the wire, and when this was refused they cut the cable.

There are still two or three Spanish gunboats about the Philippines, but no resistance from them is probable. One of them recently captured an American bark loaded with coal.

REPORTS TO LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, May 9.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, describing the fight at Manila, says:

"The cable from the bay of Manila having been cut by the rebels, the city was taken by surprise by the appearance of the American fleet. The Spanish flagship, having got up steam, advanced out of line to meet the Olympia. Commodore Dewey had issued an order for his fleet to concentrate its guns on the Spanish flagship, and the signal was obeyed with telling effect. The flagship retired. The Olympia fired an eight-inch shell, which raked the Reina Maria Cristina throughout her length, and caused her boiler to explode, killing her Captain and sixty men. She drifted away on fire.

"Altogether 140 men were killed, and about the same number were wounded. Admiral Montojo transferred his flag to the Castilla, which was sunk shortly afterward by a storm of shot. At a quarter of 8 the Olympia signaled to cease firing. The Americans were exhausted with the great heat, the men having been at quarters since 10 o'clock on the previous night. A conference of Captains was held, and it was found that no man had been killed, but that several had been slightly wounded by splinters.

Torpedo Launches Destroyed.

"Two torpedo launches attacked the Olympia. The shells from her big guns were unable to strike so small an object, but a hail of six-pound shells sank the leading launch, all on board being killed. The other launch was beached with twelve shot holes, and the boat was covered with blood.

"Half an hour after noon a white flag was hoisted at Cavite, and the Spanish crews deserted their ships, taking away their dead. Admiral Montojo fled to Manila with his two aides de camp."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail gives the following additional details:

Spaniards' Act of Treachery.

"There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship, which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but the American guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

"The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite, and when the victorious sailors landed a long procession of priests and Sisters of Mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged the men not to injure the wounded in the hospital. As a matter of fact, the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore.

Spaniards Lost 2,000 Men.

"All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss as 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Cristina 200 men are believed to have been killed outright or drowned.

"The officers of the gunboat McCulloch, with whom I conversed to-day, bear testimony to the bravery of the Spaniards. They particularly praised the gallant crew of the Castilla, whom they describe as "the bravest men ever sacrificed in battle." They consider the result of the fight a remarkable instance of the advantage of long-range firing to the side which is better in artillery and marksmanship.

Spanish Plan Miscarried.

"Private papers captured at Cavite show it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay the day before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming of the change of plans. My informant told me a landing was not effected at Manila, where food is scarce, as Commodore Dewey could not undertake any responsibility. Still, I do not think there is any danger of the insurgents massacring the population of Manila. If they began to do so Commodore Dewey would land men and stop them.

"The American commander has wired for instructions regarding Manila, not caring to take over the city on his own responsibility. Supplies are being stopped by the insurgents at Manila and Cavite, where the hospital has been plundered for food. The Americans landed supplies for the Spanish wounded. The Olympia was hit thirteen times during the engagement."

Dewey's Consummate Judgment.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Manila is helpless and surrounded by the insurgents. The blockade is effective. The Americans have occupied Corregidor Island, and Commodore Dewey has exercised consummate judgment and rare ability in maintaining a distance at once safe for his fleet and deadly to the Spaniards."

Further particulars gleaned from the special dispatches from Hongkong show that the Spanish vessels, not having got up steam, fought at a great disadvantage compared with the great mobility of Commodore Dewey's squadron. The latter arrived at the entrance of the bay in bright moonlight, and the attack was therefore postponed for a few hours, till the conditions were more favorable. One American cruiser returned the fire from the fort on entering, but was ordered to desist by the flagship, Commodore Dewey having the weightier business of finding the Spanish fleet on hand.

Smoke Concealed the Battle.

In the absence of a breeze when the battle began, the ships were soon shrouded in smoke, making it momentarily harder to judge exactly how the fight was going. When it was over the surviving Spaniards lost no time in removing themselves and their dead from the rapidly burning hulks, leaving behind all their personal property and valuables.

The only loss on the American vessels was of Chief Engineer Rundall of the McCulloch, who died of heat and apoplexy as the squadron was entering the harbor. He was buried at sea.

When the McCulloch left Manila the forts were maintaining a desultory but ineffective fire on the squadron. Meantime the insurgents, acting in co-operation with the American fleet, had surrounded Manila on the land side and were exchanging a brisk fire with the Spanish garrisons. The city is said to be starving.

THE BALTIMORE'S WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Following are the names and records of the officers and men of the cruiser Baltimore who were wounded in the engagement at Manila:

Lieut. Frank Woodruff Kellogg was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 26, 1857. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1881. His first service was on the Portsmouth in January, 1882, and in August of that year he was attached to the coast survey on the steamer Drift. He was made an Ensign, junior grade, March 3, 1883, and a full Ensign in 1884. In 1885 he was attached to the Yantic, and in 1889 he came to Washington for service in the Naval Observatory, and later in the Bureau of Equipment. Next he was ordered to the Richmond, and a year later to the Monongahela. He became a Lieutenant, junior grade, May 5, 1892. He went to the Pacific Coast Jan. 15, 1893, and served a year on the San Francisco, returning in 1894 to Washington and going on duty at the Naval Observatory and in the Washington Navy Yard. He took a course in the War College in May, 1895. April 3, 1896, he received his commission as full Lieutenant and was attached to the Marion two months later. He was ordered to the Baltimore Feb. 11, 1897, and was serving under that order during the engagement of last Sunday.

Ensign Noble Edward Irwin was born in Greenfield, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1869, and was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 29, 1887. While a cadet he made a cruise on the San Francisco in 1893, and was graduated as a midshipman in June the same year. He received his appointment as Ensign July 1, 1893, and was immediately attached to the Newark. He remained on duty in the South Atlantic Station on that vessel and on the Yantic and the Lancaster until March, 1896, when he came to Washington as an aide in the Navigation Bureau. He left Washington March 4 last, going directly to the Baltimore, which was then about to start from Honolulu to join Dewey's fleet.

Michael John Buddinger is one of the coxswains of the Baltimore, having been transferred to that ship from the Independence from Mare Island Oct. 20 last. He enlisted in the navy Aug. 11 last, at Chicago. He was born at Manitowoc, Wis.

Robert L. Barlow is a landsman on the Baltimore, who enlisted Aug. 10, 1897, in Chicago. He is twenty-five years of age and was born at Barlow, Miss.

Richard P. Covert, ordinary seaman on the Baltimore, enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 28 last. He was born at Racine, Wis., nineteen years ago.

William O'Keffe, seaman, enlisted May 20, 1896, and is one of the Baltimore's coxswains. He is thirty years old and was born at Newark, N. J.

Rosario Ricciardelli was born in Messina, Italy, twenty-four years ago, but he is a naturalized citizen and is now a seaman on the Baltimore. He enlisted March 31, 1896.

Edward Snelgrove was born in Ellensburg, Washington, twenty-nine years ago, and enlisted at Tacoma Dec. 4, 1885. He is a coxswain and was transferred to the Baltimore at Mare Island last Fall.

From Admiral Dewey's statement, taken in connection with the press reports, the officials of the Navy Department are satisfied that none of these officers or men is seriously injured. They gather from the accounts that the explosion of ammunition which is supposed to have caused most of the injuries, was confined to one small box or chest of the fixed ammunition that is put up for the six-pounder guns and kept beside the gun whenever the ship is cleared for action.

ADMIRAL JOUETT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Rear Admiral Jouett—"Fighting Jim," as they still call him in the navy—has been obliged, in consequence of temporary illness, to do all his rejoicing over the victory of Admiral Dewey at home, but he takes a keen interest in the reports from Manila.

"Bully for George," he said to-day, when he was asked how the news impressed him. "But I have not yet made out what those Spaniards were doing while he was fighting them, and I need light to understand why he did not bring away some of those ships. However, the news is good, and not the least satisfactory part of it is the information that Dewey cut loose from Washington and from Madrid, so that he should not be bothered with any anxieties.

"I knew that Capt. Nehemiah M. Dyer of the Baltimore would give a good account of himself when he had the opportunity. I knew Dyer when he was on blockading service back at the time we were stopping ships at the bar off Mobile. I was on board the Cuyler, and when I first met Dyer he was a disgraced master's mate. We had been bothered by seeing vessels come down to Fort Morgan, then held by the rebels, and sail away again without being molested, and I wanted to find some one who was willing to run in and see what was going on.

"Howell, now Commodore, was then executive officer of the ship. I talked with him about the business, and asked him if he knew of any man who would like to run the risk of being killed. He said he did, and mentioned Dyer. I sent for him. He appeared. I said that I understood that he was under suspension. He replied that he was. 'You are restored to duty,' said I, 'and will report to Mr. Howell.'

Dyer Wanted to be Killed.

"Dyer went over to Howell and touched his hat. Howell at once asked him if he would like to get killed. Dyer responded that he would be glad of the opportunity. Howell then fitted him out with a boat that could not be drowned and at night he ran in under the guns of the fort and found a schooner there. It was aground and he tried to heave her off, but she was made fast to the fort with a line, which Dyer's boat ran against. Some of the men of the rebel vessel had gone to the gunboat Morgan to get a lift. After ordering the rest of the rebel crew aboard his boat at the point of the pistol. Dyer rolled two barrels of turpentine into the hold and set fire to them. I saw the blaze and concluded he had blown up the fort; but he soon came aboard to report that he had found the schooner under the guns of the fort and had destroyed it, because he could not get it afloat.

"After that he did well, and when the war ended he was the oldest Lieutenant Commander on the list. He isn't afraid of any living or dead thing. It was just like him to have a leading place in the fight and next to Dewey. I feel like thanking the Captain of the Baltimore for the victory.

"The Yankee streak was shown by Dewey in that interruption of the fight after he had found out what sort of folks he was fighting to give the boys a breakfast. The man who would insist that his men should not fight on an empty stomach is past comprehending by a Spaniard.

Time to Rush the War.

"Sampson is all right, I suppose, though we don't know where he is or what he is going to do. If he has found the Spanish fleet, or if he finds that the Spanish fleet is at home, I hope the navy will decide to push this war to a close by forcing the fighting at the doors of the enemy.

"If they will take some of our fighting ships over toward Spain and send some of the big liners with them to keep up their supply of coal it would be a matter of but a few weeks before Spain would be compelled to sue for peace. Striking Port Mahon or some equally vulnerable point, there would be within reach hundreds of Spanish vessels that could be destroyed in a few days. By opposing Spain in that effective way, we would at the same time be convincing the rest of Europe that when we are once determined to fight we can move with a degree of audacity and celerity that should give cause for respect among some people who have been inclined to regard us with contempt as a people who are fit only to be called 'pigs.'

"Yes, activity should be our motto. Bang 'em. Keep at it. Resting helps them more than us. The Yankee 'pigs' can do a good deal of hustling without long periods of rest. There will be time enough for resting after this war is over."

FRENCH PRESS CHAGRINED.

LONDON, May 9.—According to a dispatch from Paris Commodore Dewey's dispatches and the completeness of the American victory have greatly chagrined the French press, which has been assuring France that the American fleet was locked up in Manila Bay.

The Russian papers are full of criticisms of the Spanish fighting. They accuse the Spaniards of losing the arsenal at Cavite through cowardice.

LONDON PRAISES DEWEY.

LONDON, May 9.—The comment on the battle at Manila, as the details come in, is universally flattering to Commodore Dewey and the American navy.

The Times says:

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet was complete, as complete as any achievement recorded in naval annals, Commodore Dewey showing himself worthy alike of the great traditions of the United States Navy and of his kinship with the race that produced Nelson."

The Standard remarks:

"Commodore Dewey has evidently taken as his model for dispatch writing that laconic British sailor of famous memory who reported a decisive naval victory thus: 'Engaged enemy yesterday. Captured ships as per margin.'"

The Daily News says:

"Commodore's Dewey's dispatches, in their conciseness and modesty, are in accordance with the best naval traditions. The battle establishes a record among contests of the kind, for one of the combatants destroyed the whole fleet of the other without himself suffering any loss whatever. The victors carried the whole job through in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

"It is especially worth noting that the discipline of the American ships is reported to have been perfect, for many Spanish authorities and some independent critics thought this might be a weak point on the American side. The excellence of the American tactics, and the superiority of marksmanship are likely to be a permanent factor in this war. The chief lesson which the battle of Manila enforces is what everybody knew before, namely, that under modern conditions of warfare no amount of personal bravery can possibly make up a deficiency in weight and large metal."

OWNERSHIP OF THE ISLANDS.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Henry Wade Rogers, President of Northwestern University and a recognized authority on international law, declares that the United States does not now own the Philippine Islands, even if Commodore Dewey has taken them and set up the American flag over the City of Manila. If the United States should retain possession of the islands until peace is declared, he says, then they will belong to this country. This is not saying that ownership cannot be acquired by conquest, but to secure such ownership, according to Dr. Rogers, the United States must announce its intention to appropriate the islands. This is shown by a proclamation of annexation. Further, we must prove our ability to keep the islands. This can be done by holding them until the establishment of peace or an equivalent of peace.

President Rogers believes it is too early to form a definite policy regarding the islands. He says, however, that the United States ought not to annex them, and he cites the early statesmen and their ideas of our foreign policy. He thinks we should hold them until the close of hostilities and then restore them to Spain, after that country has paid our expenses in the war.

Prayers for Commodore Dewey.

Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, forty in number, held a patriotic service in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry and Clark Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Twenty-five members of the Society of the Old Brooklynites and a large number of military men were present.

The church was decorated with the National colors. At the beginning of the service the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, the rector of the church, asked for blessings for Commodore Dewey for his glorious victory at Manila. The music was largely of a patriotic character.

Vermont Troops for the Philippines.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 8.—In view of the achievements of Commodore Dewey, who is a native of this State, the officers and men of the Vermont regiment now in camp at Fort Ethan Allen are anxious to be assigned to duty at the Philippines, and it is understood an application for such an assignment has been made.

Yacht Club Congratulates Dewey.

The New York Yacht Club has forwarded the following congratulatory message to Commodore Dewey:

To Commodore Dewey, United States Navy, Manila:

New York Yacht Club congratulates you, your officers, and fleet on superb victory.
ODDIE, Secretary.

Regiment for Chickamauga.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Gov. Black received a telegram to-day from the War Department asking him how soon he could send one of New York's volunteer regiments to the United States Army camp at Chickamauga. The Governor forwarded the dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, who is at the Waldorf, in New York City, giving him full power to answer it, and to designate which one of the volunteer regiments at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains is to go.

Troy Has the First New Company.

ALBANY, May 8.—The first of the new organizations to take the place of the volunteer companies will be mustered into the National Guard to-morrow night. It will be known as the One Hundred and Sixth Separate Company of Troy, to take the place of the Sixth Separate Company. Assistant Adjutant General Phisterer will go to Troy and act as the mustering officer.

The New Orleans Joins Schley's Fleet.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 8.—The cruiser New Orleans joined the Flying Squadron at Old Point Comfort shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. It is expected that she will coal here, and, while her bunkers are being replenished, she will will receive her coat of war paint.

Alleged British Spy May Be Insane.

MADRID, May 8.—Otwin Boyer, the Englishman who was arrested at Cadiz on Friday evening, under the suspicion that he was a spy, because he attempted to telegraph details of the movements of the Spanish warships, has been given up to the British Consul there. The man is reported to be insane, and will be sent to Gibraltar.

Saltpetre Held at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, May 8.—The Norwegian steamer Fram arrived here recently to load 600 tons of saltpetre for Bayonne, France, near the Spanish frontier, but the authorities of this port forbade her to do so and placed a guard of marines on board.

FROM SCRANTON TO NEW YORK.

New Railroad Contemplated by the Coal Operators.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 8.—A new railroad from Scranton to New York is contemplated by a number of capitalists and individual coal operators of this city. The promoters are the wealthiest men of the upper Lackawanna anthracite region. They organized yesterday, as follows: E. B. Sturges, President; ex-Lieut. Gov. L. A. Watres, Vice President; Thomas E. Jones, Secretary; Thomas H. Watkins, Treasurer; Joseph J. Jermyn, J. J. Williams, C. D. Simpson, John Jermyn, J. N. Rice, John M. Lemmerer, O. S. Johnson, Congressman William Connell, and W. G. Payne. Excessive freight charges on anthracite coal is the only reason for the proposed road. Present rates, it is claimed, have displaced anthracite in favor of the bituminous product in the tidewater market. It is claimed that the output of individual operators in this section would increase 6,000,000 tons annually if the rate to the seaboard did not favor bituminous coal.

The new company is to be known as the New York, Wyoming and Western. Charters have been applied for in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:15 A. M.—242 West Sixteenth Street; J. M. Johnson; damage, $40.
11 A. M.—242 Second Avenue; unknown owner; damage, slight.
2 P. M.—551 Tenth Avenue; Louisa Siegel; damage, slight.
8:40 P. M.—129 Suffolk Street; Jacob Magodensky; damage, $5.
10:25 P. M.—501 East Fourteenth Street; Bridget Matthews; damage, $20.
10:45 P. M.—7 Bleecker Street; L. Wollman; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLCHESTER, Conn., May 8.—Twelve business houses, including the Post Office Building and the Colchester Savings Bank Building, were burned last night. Loss, $60,000. About all of Merchants' Row, Main Street, is in ruins.

CHESTER, Penn., May 8.—The steam dredge "Big Bill," owned by Dunbar & Sullivan, was destroyed by fire late last night on the Delaware River below this city. Loss from $30,000 to $45,000.

HONESDALE, Penn., May 8.—The building in which were located the Honesdale Shirt Factory and the W. G. Blakney Paper Box Factory was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPANISH CRISIS NEARING

Belief that the Present Cabinet Is Almost on the Verge of Dissolution.

SAGASTA MAY RETAIN OFFICE

Talk of Reconstructing the Ministry and Offering a Portfolio to Senor Gamazo—Premier Consults the Queen Regent.

LONDON, May 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is believed that Cabinet matters may continue as they are for another week, but a crisis is regarded as inevitable. Señor Sagasta and Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, visited the Queen Regent to-night (Sunday) and the latter subsequently visited Señor Gamazo, who is regarded as the coming man."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is reason to believe that the reconstruction of the Cabinet foreshadowed by Señor Moret in his speech last Friday, is about to occur."

MADRID, May 8.—The upshot of the Cabinet council held to-day is understood to be that there will be no change in the Ministry for the present, and that the Cabinet has resolved "to push the campaign energetically, especially in the Philippine Islands."

Premier Sagasta conferred to-day with the Queen Regent, who summoned him to her presence.

In the Cortes all the measures pending will, it is said, be voted rapidly, thus leaving the Government a free hand to cope with national problems.

In spite of the reported decision of the Ministers to continue in office, the newspapers declare that a Cabinet crisis, provoked by Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, is imminent, involving the whole Cabinet. If charged to reconstruct the Ministry, it is believed that Señor Sagasta would offer a portfolio to Señor Gamazo, who represents a very important section of the Liberals.

The real reason for the supposed desire of the present Cabinet to resign is understood to be the failure of all parties to respond to the appeal of Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, in his recent speech, in which he asked the Cortes to aid and sanction the executive's solution of the present problems. Señor Silvela's speech of yesterday destroyed the hopes of the Sagasta Ministry that the Cortes might be converted into a convention, to screen themselves from responsibility. Besides, Señor Silvela affirmed that the granting of autonomy to Cuba had virtually lost Cuba to Spain. Señor Canelejas also said he considered Señor Moret's colonial and foreign policy to be fatal to Spain.

This attitude of the leading members of the Chamber has so discouraged the Ministry, still smarting under recent disasters and struggling with the appalling provincial problems, that it is considered impossible to stave off the crisis much longer, even by the most earnest appeals to the leaders of all parties for support.

THE QUEEN REGENT FIRM.

LONDON, May 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"I hear from an excellent Spanish source that the Queen Regent a few days ago expressed a firm resolution neither to leave Spain nor to abdicate, but, on the contrary, to continue the Regency with all energy and self-sacrifice until her son becomes of age. My informant also denies the report that her Majesty recently begged Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene."

PRECAUTIONS OF THE POPE.

LONDON, May 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"During the whole of the past week the Pope was in constant correspondence with the Queen Regent and Emperor Francis Joseph. Upon receiving news of the defeat at Cavite his Holiness countermanded the audience which had been fixed for the next morning and telegraphed the Queen Regent that he should dedicate the day to prayer for her and Spain.

"It is understood that the Pope and Emperor Francis Joseph have exchanged views as to the advice which they would offer the Queen Regent in case of various contingencies, as she relies almost unreservedly on their moral support, and also upon their good offices in securing the intervention of the powers in a way that would save a position for Spain. The principal American Roman Catholic Bishops have counseled the Pope to moderate his actions somewhat, as it might produce a corresponding reaction in America."

The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Vaterland, the Vatican organ, advises the administrators of church property in Spanish dominions to take measures with all speed whereby the title to that property and the usufruct of it would be secured by way of timely transfer to trustworthy private individuals.

"Nobody knows what is going to happen in Spain, and not only are we prepared to learn that a conquest of the Philippines is to be followed by the abolition of convents and monasteries, but we are also informed of an intention in Spain, in case of further reverses, to close all the convents and sell their estates for the nation."

IRELAND MAY GO TO ROME.

WATERLOO, Iowa, May 8.—Roman Catholics here are discussing a report that Archbishop Ireland has been summoned to the Vatican to lay before the Pope the feeling of Catholics in America in regard to the Spanish-American war. The report that he is to make this trip across the water was given out by a priest at St. Paul who stands high in the estimation of the Archbishop, in a letter written for the latter declining an invitation to lecture before the Waterloo Chautauqua Assembly next month.

The letter stated that it was impossible for his Grace to fill the engagement, and intimated very strongly that he had received a personal summons to Rome.

FORGOTTEN HEROES.

It is not only the officers of our ships and the gunners and the sailors whom we depend upon in the approaching naval combats. The so-called noncombatants aboard—the engineers and the stokers—are vital to the best power and management of our men-of-war. They are below, but we ought not to forget them. The firemen, in particular, when one of our gallant ships is steaming under forced draught, are put to a severe physical test. The stokehole is often a place of terrible heat. It has been compared to a kitchen in midsummer, with a coal range blazing away in it. But fortunately the cook has found a relief not possible to a fireman. The gas range has made the suffocating kitchen a thing of the past. Any housekeeper or servant who looks forward with dread to the torments of a kitchen in July and August simply shows that she is not provided with the latest household necessity—a gas range which does all cooking better and cheaper than the coal range, and does away almost entirely with its intolerable heat.

NEW FURNISHINGS FOR THE NEW HOME.

If you have purchased or rented a new house, why not dispose of your old and perhaps wornout housefurnishing goods, and start with a complete set of new furnishings? It would certainly be more satisfactory, and in the end it would probably be more economical. Why not consult us? It would cost you nothing, and we might be able to give you some valuable information.

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PRODUCE A DISEASED CONDITION OF THE BRAIN, WHICH IS EASILY CURED WITHOUT SICKNESS AT THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 745 HIGH ST., NEWARK, N. J. CALL OR WRITE

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 8.—Following renewed outbreaks caused by the scarcity and high price of bread, at Badajos, capital of the province of that name, and at Alicante, the seaport of Valencia, martial law has been proclaimed at both places.

LONDON, May 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that 150 persons have been arrested at Talavera. The mob tried to burn the railway station at Vallacanas, southeast of Toledo.

At La Union all the prisoners have been liberated and tranquillity has been restored, but only after serious street fighting, in which three miners were killed. The municipal buildings at Soria have been destroyed.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says that fresh disturbances are reported in the provinces, at Almaden and elsewhere.

Americans Leaving Tangier.

TANGIER, May 8.—On the representations of the Bashaw, F. C. Partridge, the United States Consul General, has advised American subjects not to leave the town, but owing to the state of Spanish feeling, some families have already gone.

Boys Steal Door Knobs in Harlem.

Two detectives of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday afternoon noticed four small boys at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, each carrying a number of brass knobs. The boys would not explain where they got them, so were taken to the station. There, after a screwdriver had been found on one of them, they admitted that they had been for two days taking the knobs from flat houses in Harlem. Twenty-six pairs of knobs were found on them. The prisoners, who were taken to the Gerry Society, are: Abner Bruder, eleven years, 256 St. Nicholas Avenue; Cornelius Brown, eight years, 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Leon Sass, eight years, and William Sass, eleven years, of 255 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Rounds of Ammunition.

From The Providence Journal.

It would be instructive if the army authorities, when giving information to newspaper correspondents, would be exact in their use of language. It is reported, for instance, that the Government is to send 4,000,000 "rounds" of ammunition to the Cuban insurgents. Now, can that be possible? In the first place, how many insurgents are there? If, as is said, there are about 30,000, the number of cartridges which would be issued to them under this arrangement should be 120,000,000,000—a quantity which could not be manufactured in the whole country in the space of a year or more, even with all our factories running night and day. What is meant, evidently, is that 4,000,000 cartridges are to be dispatched to the Cubans. A "round" is ammunition for one discharge of each arm, whether the weapon be a field gun or a Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

THE STORM AT CAMP BLACK

Soldiers Encamped on Hempstead Plains Spend a Night of Suffering and Torment.

MANY ARE WITHOUT SHELTER

About Twenty Tents in Each Regiment Were Blown Away by the Gale, and the Men Were Exposed to the Rain and Wind.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 8.—All the elements seem to have entered into a huge conspiracy against the occupants of Camp Black, for, as if the measure of their woes were not yet complete, the worst storm that Long Island has seen for many years broke over their heads last night, and the camp this morning was the sorriest, most desolate-looking place imaginable. Tents turned inside out, great pools of water, broken beams, and tent poles were everywhere in evidence, while the men, shivering in clothing wet through and through, hungry and sleepy, stood in groups, nestling close to each other and vainly endeavoring to protect themselves from wind and weather that chilled them to the very bone. To make matters still worse, they had no breakfast and nothing warm to comfort them. In the first place it was utterly impossible to build a fire, even in a tent that had remained standing, and, besides, the provisions laid by for to-day's use had become soaked through and quite useless.

It was shortly after "taps" at 10 o'clock last night when the first evidences of the coming storm were observed. A drizzling rain, accompanied by short, sharp gusts of wind, gave the men, who had just begun to nestle in their tents, warning. Gradually the rain became faster and more copious and the wind increased in velocity with every minute. By midnight it was blowing a gale, at the rate of over fifty miles an hour. The flaps of the tents striking against the wet walls made a noise that vied in intensity with the shriek of the wind and the patter of the rain. Sleep was impossible, the unfortunate soldiers expecting every minute to have the tents collapse over their heads, and the expectations of some were only too quickly realized. About twenty tents in each regiment could not withstand the fury of the gale and went down, burying their luckless occupants under a pile of wet canvas and broken beams, until picked up by a sudden gust they were carried far across the plains, leaving the men completely without shelter.

Thus exposed the guardsmen suffered tortures. Their scanty covering, consisting at best only of an army blanket, poncho, and overcoat, was soon wringing wet; the straw which serves in the place of a cot, combined with the spongy turf underneath, actually swam in a pool of mud and dirt. Pulling their hats deep over their eyes, their teeth chattering as every fresh gust of wind would strike them, the men sat helpless on the ground the night through anxiously watching for dawn and relief.

Day Brought No Relief.

But even dawn brought no relief. The storm continued with unabated fury until long after reveille had been sounded; still daylight was gladly welcomed, and the men at once set about repairing as far as possible the damage done and providing themselves as best they could with temporary shelter. All efforts to light fires proved futile. The firewood was wet and even where dry sticks could be obtained, as fast as they were lighted the wind blew the struggling flames out and away.

By far the worst sufferers were the two regiments, the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, which are encamped in a hollow. Although not badly hurt by the wind, against which the surrounding hills offered some protection, the water gathered in the depressions and completely submerged most of the company streets. Men suddenly found themselves wallowing in a foot of water, with not a dry spot to go to. Personal effects were in most cases totally ruined, and it will be some days before the losses can be replaced.

Withal the guardsmen behaved like seasoned veterans. Aside from the rather emphatic remarks about the weather in general and the consequent conditions in particular, no complaints were heard, and the men accepted their lot with philosophical calm. Not a man seemed discouraged or anxious to leave the camp, though many would have given their all for a change of clothing. The officers, though by no means better off than the men, did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of their subordinates.

Especially was the action of Col. William Cary Sanger, the Provost Marshal of the camp, commended. Though spending a sleepless night in his tent, which had not escaped injury, he arose from his cot with the first sound of reveille, and, quickly mounting a horse, rode through the entire camp, encouraging the men and lending a hand wherever he could to repair the damaged tents or bring the most valuable effects to a place of safety. He was everywhere; here stretching a piece of canvas, there laying a spare board over a particularly deep puddle unmindful of the rain that poured down in torrents.

Major N. B. Thurston, Inspector of the camp and Field Officer of the Day, was equally active. He made a minute inspection of each company street, giving directions to the men and furnishing what relief he could.

Col. Grant Among His Men.

Col. Fred D. Grant was up early, and went through nearly every tent in the Fourteenth Regiment, anxiously inquiring if any one needed help. The sight of their gallant Colonel greatly encouraged the men, and they cheered him again and again as they assured him that they were fully able to take care of themselves. It was only after he had satisfied himself that there were no cases of actual distress that Col. Grant retired to his tent to snatch a few winks of sleep that had been denied him all night. Later in the day Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Miss Julia Grant, called. They had anticipated the woeful condition in which they would find the quarters of the Colonel, and brought with them such articles as could at least offer some temporary relief.

Of all the sufferers, however, the new recruits, who have not yet received their uniforms and other equipments, were in the most pitiable state. Most of them had no overcoats and but thin clothing, which clung to their bodies and kept them shivering in the cold. But even they did not complain, and to the inquiries of their officers as to how they were getting along replied with an almost cheerful "Oh, pretty well," notwithstanding the fact that they had not a dry spot on their bodies, and no hope of getting a change of clothing perhaps for days. Col. Duffy's tent, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was almost demolished, and only by holding on to the guy ropes did he succeed in keeping the fragments together.

At general headquarters the officers were in equally bad condition. While none of the sleeping tents were blown down, the water poured through the crevices and made them uninhabitable. Gen. Roe said it was the worst night he had experienced since the Custer campaign, when he was caught in a storm on the Western plains. He sat up most of the night and vainly tried to keep warm. It was late in the afternoon before he could obtain a few dry pieces of wood with which to build a fire, but when it was built the smoke, blown back by the wind through the improvised chimney, nearly suffocated the General and his aides, who had come into the tent to take advantage of the expected warmth, and even that luxury had to be abandoned. Finally a small oil stove was secured, and all hands crowded around it for a whiff of warm air.

Mass in the Rain.

In consequence of the storm the religious services were declared off this morning, but Father William J. B. Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, announced that he would celebrate mass, and for three-quarters of an hour he stood in the blinding rain, a rubber poncho over his priestly vestments, holding services. A large proportion of the regiment joined in the services and stood with bare heads or knelt in the knee-deep mud without flinching until the exercises were over.

Chaplain Harvey Stark Fisher of the Sixty-fifth Regiment also held a brief service and preached a sermon of about fifteen minutes' duration to some 500 men. He spoke of the courage of the men who for duty's sake had neglected everything to obey the call of the country, and strongly commended the United States Government for its action in waging war against oppression and tyranny and for the sake of humanity. He alluded to the victory won by Commodore Dewey in the Philippines, and he knew if the men gathered there were placed in a position similar to that which the sailors of the Asiatic Squadron occupied they would acquit themselves equally well.

About 1,000 persons of both sexes braved the storm and came to camp to-day to visit and cheer their friends and relatives in the different regiments. Most of them, too, were laden with bundles, baskets, and bottles, and their trip from the railway station, some 500 yards across the wind and rain swept plains, was anything but pleasant. Progress was made still more difficult by the numerous gullies that formed in the ruts and crevices of the roads, where the mud was ankle deep, but the visitors bravely struggled on until they reached the tents of which they were in quest. A train carrying 200 persons from Port Jervis arrived early in the day, and about sixty visitors came from Binghamton.

Weary Hunt for Her Boy.

Among the latter was a woman who had a son in the Twentieth Separate Company and about whose welfare she was extremely anxious. She carried a heavy basket filled with provisions and made her way with great difficulty to the telegraph station, which is situated on a hill overlooking the camp. Inquiring there for the location of her boy's camping ground she was told that it was nearly a mile off. With a deep sigh she went inside and for about three minutes rested. Then resuming her burden, she set off in the direction of the Twentieth Separate Company quarters, remarking: "'Well, this is pretty tough, but that poor boy of mine had it worse last night, and I've at least brought him some fresh socks."

The horses in camp suffered even more than the men, as they were entirely without shelter. Most of the horses used by the general and staff officers were sent to the Mineola fair grounds, but the cavalry horses passed the night on the plains.

Considerable relief was afforded the men who were on guard duty by shortening the hours of their watches. Instead of two hours on and four hours off, the watch was changed to one hour on and two hours off, while the guards around headquarters were entirely released and allowed to spend the night in the guard tent.

Late last night Corp. Armstrong and Private Byrne of Troop C, while doing patrol duty near Hempstead, caught sight of a body of men in uniform tearing out some young trees to use as firewood, and they at once rode up and ordered them to stop. There were fifty-eight soldiers engaged in the work, and seeing only two troopers, they refused to obey the order, daring the guards to stop them. The troopers at once proceeded to business. They unbuckled their carbines, loosened their revolvers, drew their sabres, and placed the men under arrest, threatening to shoot the first man who disobeyed the command to form in line and march. The tone in which the announcement was made left no room for doubt as to its sincerity, and the fifty-eight men meekly followed the troopers into camp.

A Night in the Guardhouse.

This morning they were arraigned before the Provost Marshal. The latter decided, however, that they had been sufficiently punished by their stay in the guardhouse over night and released them upon their promise to keep within the lines.

About seventy men from the Fourteenth Regiment left for their homes last night, having failed to pass the physical examination or on account of temporary disability, but about fifty new recruits arrived to-day to take their places, and the regiment will no doubt have the required quota when the mustering into the United States service begins.

To-morrow it is expected that at least two regiments will be mustered in, provided there are sufficient enlistment blanks. The supply received recently by Capt. Schuyler, the regular army recruiting officer, was destroyed during last night's storm, which blew away several of the tents at headquarters used for supplies and equipments.

Grave fears are entertained for the health of the men who were exposed to the weather last night, although large doses of quinine were distributed this evening and whisky was given to all who applied for it at the hospital corps tents. The Surgeons will make the rounds early to-morrow and take measures to prevent any incipient colds from developing into something worse.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization Wednesday, and in honor of the occasion an entertainment on a large scale is promised. Major Gen. Roe has given orders for the Squadron A Band to turn out in full strength and furnish the musical part of the programme. Ex-Congressman Daniel L. Lockwood of Buffalo will deliver a patriotic oration and the address of the anniversary celebration, which will be responded to by Col. Welch. A fine American silk flag will be presented to the regiment by Howard S. Baker, Postmaster of Buffalo. The Generals of the brigades and the Colonels of the other regiments have promised to attend, and a number of musicians and artists are expected to co-operate in the entertainment.

It was rumored last night that some of the regiments would be sent to the camp at Chickamauga this week, although the rumor could not be verified. The regiments said to be so designated are the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Fourteenth. Capt. Schuyler, the United States recruiting officer here, said that while he had heard nothing definite in this respect, he had received $250 from the Government with which to erect a recruiting station. An inference from this is that the Government will enlist more men for the regiments and later send them South.

STEAMER GOING FOR REFUGEES

Consul Dent Charters the Adula to Go to Cienfuegos from Kingston—Reconcentrados Starving.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 7—6 P. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Acting under instructions from Washington, United States Consul Dent has chartered the Atlas Line steamer Adula for the purpose of bringing refugees from Cienfuegos to this port. She will sail to-night and return again to Cuba on Wednesday. It is probable that the British Consul at Cienfuegos will take charge of American interests there.

A dispatch was received from Cienfuegos four days ago, asking for a ship, but there was none available, and the Consul sent an urgent message two days later. To-day he asked that a ship be sent immediately, saying he feared a Spanish outbreak against the lives of Americans and the prosperous Cubans.

The cable dispatches on the subject received here are censored, and consequently give no details of the outbreak, the presumption being that it has occurred, and that the ship was requested in anticipation of the disturbance.

Forty Spaniards, who arrived here from Havana, which place they left on April 24 on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, were released from quarantine to-day. They say there is plenty of food in Havana, but, they add, it is held by speculators at famine prices, in anticipation of a siege and long blockade. Raw food, they say, costs in the market about $5 per day for a single person.

Señor Julio de Cardenas, a rich Spaniard, paid $700 to feed his family for twelve weeks, before leaving Havana.

Finally, the refugees assert that the unfortunate reconcentrados are starving and dying, uncared for by the Government, while even the soldiers are wretchedly ill-fed.

MRS. CROHEN DEAD FROM GAS.

No Suspicion of Suicide in the Death of Herself and Husband.

Mrs. Jeannette Crohen of 677 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital. She and her husband, George P. Crohen, were found in their bedroom Friday morning, with the gas turned on. Mr. Crohen was dead, and his wife was removed to the hospital, where it was thought she would recover. She gradually sank, however.

There is no doubt that it was a case of accident, and that the gasjet, which was loose, had been accidentally turned on by Mr. Crohen brushing against it in the dark. His wife was sick, and he probably struck the gas jet while getting medicine for her.

The case was a peculiarly sad one. The Crohens were young, had been married only three years, and were devotedly attached to each other. Mr. Crohen was an architect, and semed to be prospering in his business. The house in which they lived is one of the finest apartment houses on the Park slope of Brooklyn, and they had been living there only three weeks.

Is or Are?

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A correspondent writes to inquire: "Is it proper to say 'the United States is,' or 'the United States are?'" As a Nation she is, and they are. Writers who get no satisfaction from grammars can best suit themselves. The main point is to be understood. It is understood now, North and South, that we have a union of United States, and a Nation, with a big N, not afraid of all creation.

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Andreas Saxlehner.

SUNDAY AT THE NAVY YARD.

Many Workmen Are Kept Busy in Getting Vessels Ready for Service.

A large part of the force of workmen at the navy yard continued operations throughout the day yesterday, the docking forces being particularly active. All the available docks are occupied, and several vessels are yet awaiting their turn for hull repairs. The cruiser Topeka, it is thought, will be taken out of dock to-day and be towed to the ordnance dock, to be fitted with her complement of guns.

The Yankee, which has been expected to put to sea for a week past, was receiving ammunition all day yesterday, and the work was not completed until late at night. It was said that she would take on a little more coal and would probably leave the yard late this afternoon.

Preparations for sea are also nearly completed on the Prairie, and she is scheduled to sail to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Both the Prairie and Yankee are manned by members of the Naval Militia.

WOMAN DRILLS WITH CAVALRY.

She Went as G. Frank White and Was Accepted as a Private by Capt. Donigan in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A good-looking woman, dressed as a man, has been drilling with Logan's cavalry volunteers and has been duly enlisted as a private. She asked permission of Capt. Donigan to join his command. She was accepted by him, although he suspected her femininity. She drilled once with the troops at Tattersalls, and Friday night drilled with them in the adjacent lot. The men of the company suspected the "boy" of being a woman and looked at her very suspiciously. The story was quickly known to all the men, and every eye in the troop was turned upon the pretty recruit.

Nothing was said to her at the time, however, and she left after the drill alone. Everybody was on hand to-day for drill, expecting to see their fair comrade, but she failed to appear. She enlisted under the name G. Frank White, but her real identity is unknown.

BIG FLOOD IN ARKANSAS.

Towns Along the Arkansas Valley Submerged and Many Farm Buildings Afloat—Heavy Damage.

VAN BUREN, Ark., May 8.—The worst flood known since 1844 is devastating the Arkansas Valley and towns along the banks of that stream are submerged, while many farm buildings are afloat.

One-fourth of the residence part of this city is eight foot under water.

Riverside and Babylon, two densely settled suburbs, are under water, and several large residences have fallen into the river. Every foot of dry land is crowded with household goods.

Thousands of people have been driven from their homes and are being sheltered here.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Iron Mountain systems are tied up in Indian Territory. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage has been done to plantations in Crawford County.

Prompt Volunteers from Tennessee.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.

Tennessee has maintained her reputation as a volunteer State. The President called for a fraction more than 3,000 men to enlist in the war against Spain, for two years, and there are now 3,900 in the camps at Nashville, to be mustered into the National service. Many who are physically eligible will have to return home, not because they want to, but for the reason that they are not needed. So far as we have noticed, these 3,900 have been enlisted without an effort to speak of. Not a public meeting had been held in the State, and not an appeal made to induce them to enlist. We had our National Guards, a few companies of them, that have been kept up by the self-sacrificing young men of which they were composed, with no adequate encouragement from our Legislature. These were a good nucleus around which to gather the three regiments in the field; but many who did not belong to these companies have gone in. If the President's call had been for six instead of three regiments, they would have all been in the field now.

Coaling Warships at Sea.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Americans intend to supply the blockading vessels with coal from steam colliers, in order to avoid removing them from their station, and with this object have purchased a number of fine vessels; one—the Southbery—is being armored for the service. If the weather keeps fine, there will not be much difficulty in coaling the fleet, but if there is the slightest sea on it will be a difficult matter, judging from our own experience. Only the other day in the Channel Squadron one steam collier had a hole knocked in her while alongside the Prince George, and two more were damaged while coaling the Magnificent. The inventor who perfects an appliance by which coal can be transferred from a collier to a battleship in any moderate weather without bringing the collier close alongside, will find no difficulty in obtaining a good price for his invention.

To Show the Boys.

From The Glasgow (Ky.) Times.

John H. Johnson of Allen County was eighty-five years old the 22d of February, and can get on his horse and ride thirty miles in a day. He cleared up about one and a half acres of land last Winter, which was one of the worst of thickets. He says he cleared it up to show the boys how to clear their new grounds. He also put up a stack of hay last year that was 14 feet high; he put this up as a sample for the boys. He was first a Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat, and voted the silver ticket last year. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church fifty-five years.

Methodist City Missionary Society.

The third and last meeting commemorating the thirty-second anniversary of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held last night at Grace Church, 131 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The Rev. F. Mason North, Secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, made an address, in which he outlined the work of the society. During the year, he said, the expenditures had been $38,000. The Rev. Josiah Strong, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and the Rev. Philip M. Watters, pastor of the church, also spoke.

A Bookkeeper Takes His Life.

Recaldo Benton, forty-five years old, of 19 Charles Street, shot and killed himself in the presence of his family at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He was a bookkeeper, but had been out of employment for a year. He had become despondent, and brooded over his failure to get work. He leaves a wife and two children—a boy of seven years and a girl of five.

Not Balzac.

From The Boston Christian Register.

On the day that Dr. Asa Gray was buried Dr. F. G. Peabody said at Harvard Vespers, "To live in the presence of great truths and eternal laws, to be led by permanent ideals—that is what keeps a man patient when the world ignores him, and calm and unspoiled when the world praises him." This sentence has gone into circulation attributed to Balzac.

CAMP TOWNSEND IN GLOOM

Wet Weather Keeps Visitors Away and Spoils the Expectations of the Boys.

GENERAL TILLINGHAST'S VISIT

The Camp, He Says, Is in Excellent Shape—Religious Services, Largely Attended, Held by Father Gilmartin and Chaplains Terry and Peters.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 8.—If there was one more thing needed to try the souls of the 3,000 men here, to-day's weather furnished it. The men had looked forward for a touch of the kindly hands of friends from home or a word of encouragement from sweethearts, wives, or parents, but they did not come. The weather was enough to appal the stoutest friend, and so Camp Townsend, instead of being a kaleidoscopic picture of life on this first Sunday of its existence, is the most dreary and dismal spot that can be imagined.

Sunday is a day that more than any other is likely to send men's thoughts wandering homeward. Sumptuous dinners, warm, comfortable rooms and beds, the enlivening conversation of friends and relatives, all came to the mind's eye of nearly every man here and brought forth from him a deep-drawn sigh for the good things of life that he had given up to go forth for his country and its cause. The damp earth, the pallet of straw, the patter of rain and the rattle of hail on canvas tents is cold comfort for all these, yet the men did not flinch, and each determined to make the best of a bad situation.

The immense Young Men's Christian Association tent has been a godsend to the men in these times of trial. Thither at 10 o'clock this morning came the Catholic boys of the camp to hear Father Gilmartin of the Church of the Assumption, Peekskill, who held services there at that hour. The place was crowded to its utmost limit, and instead of a regular mass the priest gave the boys a short talk on the situation, in which he held up Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine as a worthy example for their emulation, and impressed upon them that men who are suffering privation or hardship in camp are equally brave with those who suffered and died in the face of their country's enemies.

At 10 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry held divine service for the men of the Ninth Regiment, of which he is Chaplain, and for the invited boys of the Eighth, whose Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, is ill at home. The boys sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the vicious patter of the hail on the tent almost drowning their stentorian voices as they rolled out the grand old hymns. Emotion overpowered many, and as they stood bareheaded in the chilly winds that swept across the plain while the Chaplain called down a blessing on the soldiers, the sinews of the country, many of the boys sobbed aloud.

Dr. Terry's Words.

In addressing the men Dr. Terry took his text from I. Samuel iv., 9: "Be strong and quit yourselves like men." He said the business of this camp was much more serious than any that he had attended in the five years of his connection with the guard, and the men must appreciate that they had entered upon a possible period of war for two years and not a picnic or junket.

"It is well for us," he said, "to look into the circumstances of this war, and understand the grounds on which we come here. War is justifiable when it is undertaken either for the protection of the country or for some such noble object as the deliverance of the downtrodden from tyranny. Just as a man is morally bound to interfere for the protection of a child that another man may be abusing, so a nation may at times be called upon to interfere in behalf of the subjects of another nation that are being cruelly and tyrannically treated, and this is the cause of the present war, which is one of justice and of right.

"It is well for us to consider the consequences of volunteering for service in this war, and seriously to consider our responsibilities. Therefore I want you to appreciate the import of the words of the text and be strong and quit yourselves like men. Be strong in your convictions, be sure of your grounds; you are risking your bodies and lives. Be strong and courageous for the noble purposes upon which you have entered. Be strong morally, strong against the influences of camp life, and the influences of one man on another, for we may be sure that our cause is right, that we have God upon our side, and that in the end we must prevail. Be so strong that if you are called upon to give up your life for your cause, you will feel the blessing of a clear conscience that is not afraid to meet its God."

Dr. Peters Speaks.

At 3 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters held a service for the boys of the Ninth Regiment in the same tent, and it was crowded with officers and men, and Dr. Peters spoke with so much feeling and enthusiasm that the men forgot the proprieties at several stages so much as to applaud.

"Remember those who are in bondage," was the text, and in part he said:

"We have gone forth to the fight, thank God! not with a thirst for revenge, but in the cause of eternal liberty. I was very much impressed with the words of Admiral Dewey's dispatch when he said he was caring for the wounded Spaniards within his lines. What a lesson in magnanimity was that to Spain, and what a lesson we, as an enlightened Nation, have been able to give them. Spain in all her history has been a nuisance among the nations of the earth, and we have started out to abate a nuisance."

Dr. Peters then told the history of Spanish oppression the world over, and quoted the words of old Tatua, who, after his people had been oppressed and slaughtered, and when Velasquez wanted to Christianize him, said: "If there are Spaniards in heaven I prefer to go to hell."

"No nation," said Dr. Peters, "has been so patient as we for seventy years. What any other country would have settled long ago with shot and shell we have tried to settle by diplomacy, but when Weyler capped his infamy by his treatment of the reconcentrados and the Spanish infamy was crowned by blowing up our ship in the most infamous harbor in the world, patience with us ceased to be a virtue and we said to the assassin, 'Go, peaceably if you will, or we will force you if we must.' We are too great a Nation to do an injustice to any other. We are the upholders, as we have always been, of peace and the arbiters of right, and in this war we are playing the part of the Good Samaritan.

"If we should go forth to serve our country, which I much doubt, as I do not believe a Spaniard could hit an American soldier at any range, [applause,] let us go with no thought of revenge. We want no new territory and want only freedom for the oppressed, and from the martyrdom of our trapped and murdered sailors will arise freedom for oppressed Cuba." [Great applause.]

Letter Writing a Great Industry.

During the intervals between service the boys were industriously at work sending letters home, nearly all of which were written in the Young Men's Christian Association tent, and where alone over 1,000 letters were posted. E. W. Sheffield, who is in charge, will to-morrow be aided by A. H. Wardle of Poughkeepsie, and Frank W. Smith, the Soldier Evangelist, who will preach on alternate nights.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast visited the camp to-day and accompanied by Brig. Gen. M. O. Terry, Brig. Gen. Henry T. Noyes, Commissary Gen. and Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, made a general tour of inspection. Although he viewed the camp under greatly adverse circumstances, Gen. Tillinghast said he found it in excellent shape and that he had no recommendations to make except that the men be given more straw.

Gen. Tillinghast also disposed of a point that was raised yesterday by Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment. Under the present law there should be three Majors in each regiment, one for each battalion, while in the regular service there are but two, the Lieutenant Colonel commanding one of the battalions. Gen. Tillinghast said that he had just received word from the War Department that there shall be three Majors in volunteer regiments. These will be appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the commanding officers. On the question of equipment Gen. Tillinghast said that requisitions had been sent to the State for 12,000 complete equipments and to the United States authorities for 12,000 Springfield rifles. These will be used so far as necessary to equip the men now in camp, and the balance will go to the new regiments forming, so that if there is a second call the regiments will be equipped for service.

Great efforts, he said, are being made to have these equipments furnished at once, and he has reason to believe that the necessary number will be forthcoming before the mustering in of the men here begins, which Gen. Doyle said would not be for at least eight or ten days. Gen. Tillinghast said he was very much gratified with the good health of the camp, Gen. Doyle having stated that at sick call to-day only eight men reported sick and these had only slight colds.

The Ducklings Adjudged Guilty.

There was a mock court-martial this afternoon in Lieut. Col. Sieter's tent in the Twelfth Regiment's quarters. Two ducklings were the prisoners. The charge against them was that they were webfooted and had brought the rain, and Lieut. Smith, Judge Advocate, recited the charge, showing that the ducklings had been brought into camp on Monday, since when the rain had not abated. Capt. Blake, for the prisoners, set up a good defense and battled hard for his clients, but to no avail. The court, of which Lieut. Col. Sieter was President, unanimously decided on the guilt of the misdemeanants and they were sentenced to be shot at sunrise to-morrow morning. The ducklings heard their fate without a quack.

As a small meed of honor to the gallant commander of the Asiatic squadron the parole yesterday was "Dewey" and the countersign "Manila."

The first arrest of a soldier by the Peekskill local authorities occurred at 11 o'clock last night, when a private of the Twelfth Regiment was locked up for having insulted Mrs. Samuel J. Turner. Mrs. Turner was coming through Division Street with her husband. He stopped for a moment, and she walked on ahead, when the soldier suddenly appeared and made an insulting remark. The woman screamed, and Mr. Turner sailed in to give the soldier a good drubbing. When he got through Mr. Turner turned the man over to Policeman Finch. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Halstead this morning, where he first denied the charge and finally ended by apologizing. The Justice read him a sound lecture and discharged him.

The provost guard last night rounded up nearly 100 prisoners for running the guard. About twenty of these were confined in the two guard tents of the Ninth Regiment this morning when a particularly heavy gust of wind blew the canvas down, and in a minute the prisoners and their captors were struggling in an indiscriminate mass under the wet canvas. There was much excitement, and as there was danger of the prisoners getting away an alarm was sounded for a guard, which surrounded the tent while the men disentangled themselves and braced up the tent. Other tents that were in danger of being blown into the river were at once strengthened, and no further damage was done. At lot of the men of the Eighth rigged up a straw dummy, which they labeled "Weyler," and which they attempte to burn in effigy, but the guard stopped the proceding.

Capt. Parker May Leave.

Capt. Parker, who is the mustering officer of the regular army here, and who has been for four years stationed at West Point, has received word that his command, Troop B, of the Fourth Cavalry, now stationed at the Presidio, in San Francisco, has been ordered to Manila. Capt. Parker at once sent word to Washington asking to be sent with his troop, unless he is to be detailed to command a volunteer regiment. The feeling is that he will be commissioned as Colonel. Capt. Parker has become one of the most popular men in the camp, and his advice to volunteers has been greatly taken to heart by the men.

The physicians continued their examinations of men all day, as it is desirable to finish the work as soon as possible. A very small per cent. of the men are being rejected, and as the surgeons gain experience in the requirements their work goes along rapidly. There will be no mustering in until all the men are passed, and at the present rate the examinations will take eight days at least.

The early train from New York was crowded with women, who came up to visit the soldiers in the hope that the weather would clear up during the day. Many of the women tramped about for awhile in the wet grass, and plodded through the slimy ooze of the company streets, until tired out and disgusted they went home. Many a boy was wept over and begged to turn back, but all remained firm. Nearly every man and woman among the visitors carried a package of some kind, which was left behind to cheer the patriots, and there was a general loosening of purse strings, so that some of the boys are flush to-night.

The field officer of the day to-day is Lieut. Col. James M. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment, and the entire post guard detail is also from the Eighth.

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PRESIDENT MADE NO COMMENT.

Secretary Porter Denies that He Has Praised Any Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Porter made the following statement to-night concerning the authenticity of certain recent alleged comments by the President on this week's war specials of several prominent newspapers:

"Inquiries have been made so frequently that it seems some official statement should be made concerning them. The quotations alluded to are bogus, not only in text, but in substance. The President made no such comments, either to representatives of the press or to individuals. Since his inauguration he has adhered strictly to the policy of not talking for publication, and this will continue to be the invariable rule in the future. Any other course would be injudicious for reasons which need not be dwelt upon. The same applies to Mrs. McKinley, who has several times recently been misquoted as having granted authorized interviews.

"The President and the Administration, of course, rejoice in all the reputable successes of American journalism, of which we have many fine specimens nowadays, but self-laudation and exaggeration detract from rather than add to the brilliancy of these achievements. Our great papers should prize truth not less highly than boldness and push."

CHICAGO MAN FIRES A HOUSE.

John Carroll Was Locked Out by His Wife and Started a Fire in the Basement.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Dwellers in an apartment building at 290 Westlake Street were smoked out of their flats early this morning as the result of a domestic disagreement between John Carroll and his wife. Mrs. Carroll had barred the door of the family flat against her consort and refused to give him entrance. After pleading with her for a few minutes he declared he would find a way and clattered down the stairs with angry mutterings. Puffs of smoke curled through the hallways a little later. The sleeping tenants of the flats woke up one by one, wheezing and coughing. No flame was apparent from the windows, but the alarm of fire was given, and men, women, and children in incomplete attire hurried into the street. On the opposite sidewalk Mr. Carroll was complacently watching the smoke.

An investigation of the smoke's origin resulted in the finding of a burning mattress in the basement. The fire had already spread to the walls and was eating its way upward when extinguished. Carroll was arrested.

The Flag on Envelopes.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Postmaster Baker has received a letter from First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath stating that a bill is now pending in Congress prohibiting the use of the United States flag on envelopes for advertising purposes. Several local firms had conferred with the Postmaster about this matter, and at their request he wrote for information. The Postmaster is advised to discourage any such practice.

WAR WITH THE ELEMENTS

Sea Girt Troops Vote the Jersey Rainy Season Worse than That of Cuba.

GEN. SEWELL VISITS CAMP

The Soldiers Are Anxious to Move to the Vicinity of Actual Warfare and the Officers Are Importuned to Secure a Change of Base.

SEA GIRT, May 8.—Bedraggled and forlorn, with no music of the fifes and drums, and only the crackling of the white tents on whose canvas roofs the rain pelted with remorseless fury, Camp Voorhees was a scene of desolation this morning. It is voted with one accord that the "rainy season" in Cuba is surely commonplace compared to the rainy season on the Jersey coast.

Not to be defeated, however, by the watery batteries from the sky, the boys made ready to meet the enemy. Such a driving of stakes and hasty preparation for the flood was never witnessed in a peaceful camp. Fly tents, of which there are only a few scattered here and there in the camp, suffered most from the gale, but even these were saved and to-day the boys were laughing over the exciting events attending the most uncomfortable night they ever experienced in their lives. The regimental surgeons were kept busy distributing quinine, which was washed down by copious droughts from mysterious black bottles.

Commissions for the officers of the First Regiment have been signed by the Governor, the Adjutant General, and the Secretary of State, and are now in the hands of Col. Campbell. They will be issued to the officers as soon as the regiment is mustered in. All the officers of the regiment now in camp who passed the necessary examinations and signed the muster roll will be appointed. Col. Campbell will receive an annual salary of $3,500; Lieut. Col. Brientnall will receive $3,000, Majors Champlin, Freeman, and Hayes will each receive $2,500, Surgeons Allers, English, and Hayes will rank as Majors. Adjts. Phillips, Byram, Vincent, and MacKie will rank as First Lieutenants. Chaplain J. Madison Hare will rank as Captain. There will be a Captain, First Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant of each of the thirty-six companies, with salaries of $1,800, $1,500, and $1,400, respectively.

Major Augustus Van Gieson of the Second Regiment was the Field Officer to-day. All drills were suspended. The Chaplain of the Second Regiment, Capt. Charles H. Jones, led a service of song and preached from the text: "I am ready."—Romans 1, xv. This is the motto of the Second Regiment.

Gen. Sewell in Camp.

United States Senator William J. Sewell, who has just received his appointment as Major General in the volunteer army, arrived in camp by special train from Camden at noon. He was accompanied by Col. D. B. Murphy, Col. Thomas S. Chambers, Major Hamilton Mackley, and his son, Capt. George Sewell. Judge E. Ambler Armstrong and Sheriff David Baird also accompanied the party.

Gen. Sewell was met at the station by Col. Oliphant and ex-Congressman John Kean, and was escorted to the Governor's headquarters. The visitors were shown about the camp, and also called upon Gen. Plume. Gen. Sewell left the camp at 3 P. M. and returned to Washington.

Major Gen. Sewell's acceptance of the new honor conferred upon him by President McKinley is dependent upon whether or not he will be compelled to resign his seat in the Senate. This point has been referred to Attorney General Griggs for a legal opinion. It can be said authoritatively that Gen. Sewell will not resign the Senatorship, and if he cannot hold the two positions the Major Generalship will go by the board.

Senator Sewell believes that the war with Spain is nearly over and that it may not be necessary to call out the great army of volunteers now drilling in their several State camps throughout the country. If his appointment, however, can be legally accepted without sacrificing the Senatorship, it is practically settled that Gen. Sewell will command one of the Eastern divisions—most probably the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops.

Troops Anxious to Move.

The New Jersey volunteers are imbued with a thorough patriotism. They have enlisted for the war, and are constantly importuning their officers to use their influence in behalf of a change of base. They especially desire to be taken from Sea Girt and posted somewhere else in the vicinity of actual warfare. In other words, the Jerseymen want to get out of the State.

This matter was discussed by Gen. Plume with Gen. Sewell this morning, and the latter returned to Washington promising to intercede with the War Department for a quick movement of the Jersey volunteers in some other direction. It is considered that the troops in other States may be actuated by the same motives, and it is more than possible that Sea Girt will be made a military post for divisions taken from distant points. Gov. Voorhees has secured options on 600 acres of land adjoining Camp Voorhees, and in case the Government accepts his offer for a Federal camp at this point land sufficient to encamp 30,000 men can be readily procured.

Beefsteak, roast beef, and pork and beans were the three portions distributed to-day by the Commissary Department. This by no means comprised the full extent of the edibles distributed through the camp. Bundles and packages came with every train, and inside the comfortless tents, where the boys passed most of their time, could be seen women and children, who had joined around an impromptu family board, where were also exhibited in tempting detail numerous delicacies that are foreign to a war camp.

Recruits from New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 8.—Capt. Joseph Kay of this city came home from Sea Girt yesterday to recruit those men of this city who had asked to join the Third Regiment to go to Sea Girt. The Third is short of men, and they were wanted to fill out the regiment. By this evening Capt. Jay had obtained fifty men, and he started with them for Sea Girt.

CAMP HASTINGS DEEP IN MUD.

Many of the 9,000 Pennsylvania Recruits at Mount Gretna Without Food All Day.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., May 8.—Camp Hastings was submerged in mud and water to-day, and the 9,000 or more soldiers and the recruits who are encamped in barracks were subjected to a condition of weather that has been the worst in the history of the Pennsylvania National Guard. From 2 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock to-night it rained in torrents without cessation. In addition, the wind blew furiously during the early hours of the storm, and many of the tents were blown over and the occupants were forced to turn out in the rain and get them in shape to-day.

In all three of the brigades the men were given a test of their mettle, but in the First Brigade particularly were the hardest experiences met with. This camp is on the extreme of the line, two miles from the station, and situated in a lowland. As the rain fell it became a veritable swamp, and the ground, with the cold wind, made sleep impossible.

The regiments there were forced to spend the night and all the day in water and mud to their shoe tops. Those companies not fortunate enough to have a company mess or supplies on hand were forced to go hungry all day, the roads being so cut up that it was impossible to get teams through with supplies. By nightfall, however, the men were all cared for and huge campfires were lighted, around which the men bivouacked. Gov. Hastings to-night ordered that no more recruits be taken to the barracks until the weather conditions change. All that arrive will be housed at Lebanon.

This morning there were but few men on the sick list, but during the day several slight symptoms of pneumonia developed.

Comparatively few visitors came to camp to-day, and those who came from near-by cities got back as quickly as possible. The railroad companies side-tracked their excursion trains, and the passengers lunched in the cars until the trains started for home.

Notwithstanding the storm, the work of examining officers, enlisted men, and recruits was pushed forward. Battery B of Pittsburg was mustered in during the afternoon. As far as can be learned, all the officers were accepted but two—Cols. Washabough of the Sixth Regiment and Magee of the Eighth. They are held under advisement. It is expected that the mustering of the regiments will begin to-morrow.

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A WAR SUGGESTION.

Mr. Brown Would Strike a Blow at Spain's Pig Iron Export Trade.

Among the suggestions offered to the National Administration for the effective carrying on of the war with Spain, which have been of a diversified character, and have come from all sections of the country, was one from Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co., the New York and Western iron firm. On April 29 Mr. Brown wrote to Secretary Long of the Navy Department suggesting the importance of striking a blow at Spain which would compel that country to suspend shipments of pig iron, a business interest of great consequence to the Spaniards. The suggestion was that the Government might cause to be placed in the Harbor of Bilbao, Spain, a couple of old vessels in order to obstruct the passage of ships laden with cargoes from all parts of Europe. Saturday Mr. Brown received an answer from the Navy Department thanking him for the suggestion offered, but stating that the present time was "inopportune" to carry it out.

Mr. Brown made the following statement in regard to the suggestion he had sent to Secretary Long:

"Every steel foundry in Europe draws its supply of Bessemer ores from the Bilbao district in Spain, and that traffic is a very large and continuous one. To stop this would be to deprive Spain of an important source of revenue and stop manufacturing enterprises on the Continent and in Great Britain, thus diverting the demand to this country for steel. It would be a great thing. Of course, to sink a couple of boats in the Harbor of Bilbao would necessitate sending a large fleet there, and one capable of carrying out the scheme."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—David Davis and M. P. Donohue, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frederick Beaudry, Paris; Marquise de Monstiers, Paris; Bishop J. Spaulding, Illinois, and Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont.

GRAND—John T. Rowland, Savannah, and Samuel K. Abbott, Atlanta.

HOFFMAN—A. H. Nye, Amsterdam, Holland, and John R. Shepard, Albany.

HOLLAND—Joshua Jessup, Terre Haute, and Robert W. Patterson of The Chicago Tribune.

IMPERIAL—J. B. De Russy, United States Army, and Col. F. C. Anderson, Nashville, N. H.

MANHATTAN—President E. Benjamin Andrews, Brown University, Providence, and James Richardson, London.

MURRAY HILL—F. W. Avery, Member Privy Council, Ottawa, W. P. Kidder, Boston.

NETHERLANDS—Gilbert Parker, London, and Samuel B. Palmer, Savannah.

PARK AVENUE—L. A. Barber, Duluth, and C. A. Meissuer, Londonderry, N. S.

SAVOY—P. E. Henehey, B. F. Hicks, E. A. Cunningham, and G. P. Walton, Louisville.

WALDORF—Judge Miller Outcalt, Cincinnati; P. B. Palmer, Chicago; Capt. R. McSaunders, Thirty-sixth Regiment, R. A., Bermuda; Count des Garets, Paris, and Gen. H. F. Noyes, Gov. Black's Staff, Rochester.

WINDSOR—George Rolf, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and D. S. Van Hauter, The Hague.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. D. Briggs, cottons, domestics, and flannels; Hotel Gerlach.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Dorian, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; K. Lux, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pitzer, F. G., & Co., Bristol, Va.; F. G. Pitzer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; E. Walker, dry goods and notions; 57 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. McLean, laces and curtains; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Ehrman Manufacturing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. E. Ehrman, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks, shawls, and shirt waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

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• Finest Flavor • Fairest Price

The Wanamaker Store

The selling of the Navajo Rugs and Blankets and Indian Curios (the Riggs collection), now in progress in the "Wigwam" in the basement, continues. The value of the collection as such, and even the original cost of the articles, have been wholly disregarded in making the new scale of prices. A chance for smoking-room decoration such as seldom comes.

Eviction Prices
On Certain Delinquent Fabrics

DRESS GOODS

THEY have overstayed their right of occupation. Out they go, then, all of them! The eviction process is a simple one, and shall be sharp and immediate.

They are beautiful goods,—the very best which the world can show of their classes. That fact but makes the ejectment swifter. A very large proportion of them are the highest class productions of French designers;—those daring, exquisite, tasteful, effective things on which an immense amount of genius has been lavished for the smallest possible amount of production;—the kinds of dress goods commonly called Parisian Novelties. Exclusive designs, every one, and a selection of them which we think considerably better than merely excellent.

Their time for removal has come, and if they will not go willingly they shall be pushed out. As the goods are simply the best known to civilization, the delay must be a matter of price.

We'll fix *that:*—

Paris Novelties

At $2.75, from $3.50 a yd.
Novelty bayadere striped silk-and-wool Grenadines, in combinations of black with navy blue, green and rose.

At $2.75, from $3.50 a yd.
Bayadere striped Barege, in silk-and-wool stripes over grounds of gray, navy blue, cardinal and beige.

At $2.75, from $3.50 a yd.
Self-colored silk bayadere striped Grenadine, in castor, gray, Yale blue, navy blue and reseda.

At $2.75, from $3.50 a yd.
Self-colored silk-and-wool bayadere striped Barege, in cadet blue, navy blue, gray.

At $2.75, from $3.50 a yd.
Self-colored silk Bayade Plisse Grenadine, in gray, brown, electric blue, tan, Yale blue and reseda.

At $2.50, from $3 a yd.
Self-colored silk-and-wool Bayadere satin striped Barege, in three colors.

At $2.50, from $3 a yd.
Handsome satin plaid silk-and-wool Barege, in mixed grounds of heliotrope, cardinal, beige and military blue, with large overplaids of white satin.

At $2.50, from $3 a yd.
Satin striped Barege, in self-colored stripes, edged with white, colors are Yale blue, bluet, brown and tan.

At $2.50, from $3 a yd.
Two-toned bayadere ripple stripe Crepon, in five combinations.

At $2.50, from $3 a yd.
Silk-checked Grenadine; checks of white over grounds of marine blue, cadet blue, green, beige and gray.

At $2.50, from $3 a yd.
Handsome plaid Grenadines, in navy blue, gray, absinthe and brown.

At $2.25, from $2.75 a yd.
Figured self-colored bayadere striped silk-and-wool crepon Barege, in brown, electric and navy blue.

At $2.25, from $2.75 a yd.
Novelty silk-and-wool Grenadine, in black with bayadere stripes of bluet, rose, robin's-egg blue, emerald and maize.

At $2, from $2.50 a yd.
Silk-and-wool figured self-colored Armure Velour, in reseda and tan.

At $1.75, from $2.25 a yd.
Mohair-and-wool Ripple Crepons, in marine blue, Yale blue, brown, green, gray and beige.

At $1.50, from $2 a yd.
Self-colored silk-and-wool Crepe Barege, in seven colorings.

Other Imported Novelties

At $1.35, from $1.75 a yd.
Silk-and-wool Novelty Bayadere Chevron, four combinations.

At 75c., from $1.75 a yd.
Illuminated figured Poplins, in four combinations.

At 75c., from $1.50 and $1.75 a yd.
Plain and figured canvas Etamine, in navy blue.

At 75c., from $1 a yd.
Silk figured two-toned Poplin, in five combinations.

Fancy Suitings

At $1.25, from $1.75 a yd.
Fancy bouretted chevron striped Melange, in eight combinations.

At 75c., from $1.25 a yd.
Fancy mixed check Suiting, in various color combinations.

At 75c., from $1 a yd.
Neat suiting checks, in a variety of color plays.

At 50c., from $1 a yd.
Fancy two-toned granite mixtures, in six combinations.

Medium-Price Stuffs

At 30c., from 50c. a yd.
Figured Beiges, in brown and gray mixtures.

At 30c., from 50c. a yd.
Two-toned figured Vigoreaux, in four combinations.

At 50c., from 75c. a yd.
Fancy mixed figured Cheviots, in five combinations.

Out Go Black Satins, Too

THESE are nine sorts of Black Satin Duchesse,—the very royalty of silks. Saturday they lorded it over the lesser fabrics in their high state of richness and costliness. To-day they are *bargain* satins, yet the very royalty of bargains. They are of French, Swiss and American make, in about equal proportion, so that you may choose for yourself.

One sort at $2, was $2.75
One sort at $1.85, was $2.50
One sort at $1.65, was $2.25
One sort at $1.50, was $2
One sort at $1.25, was $1.75
One sort at $1.15, was $1.50
One sort at $1, was $1.35
One sort at 95c., was $1.25.
One sort at 80c., was $1.10.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Old and New Mead.

From Notes and Queries.

That mead was intoxicating seems clear, and looking at the ingredients from which this drink (in part handed down and in use to-day) was in all probability brewed, one may fairly suppose that it was the "sweet Welsh ale" often mentioned. That mead was a beverage of considerable value and importance is clear from the fact that the "mead" brewer was one of the great officers of State. From an old dictionary I learn that "Mede (Brit. meed) is a drink made of water and honey, used in Wales." In a Welsh dictionary, "Medd—meat or drink, made of honey." Whether the native modesty of the author prevented his naming the more intoxicating ingredient is an open question, as ignorance on the part of a dictionary maker is out of the controversy, if there was one. The authority mentioned is the only one that I find for "mead" being "meat and drink." "Braggot" was made of malt, honey, and water; "hydromet" was made of "water and honey sodden together," so says my authority of 1681. The ordinary dictionary of to-day gives "Mead—honey and water fermented and flavored;" but this could hardly have been the "mead" of the Saxon period to which I refer.

That "mead" has fallen from the position it once held is, I think, clear, and the method of its manufacture is lost. In this part mead is made to a very limited extent, and by persons who dispose of it at fairs, markets, and such like gatherings. So far as my inquiries go it is made in this district from honey, brown sugar, peppercorns, Jamaica pepper, ginger, cloves, wild carrots, brewers' barm, and water.

Missing Pastor Found in Australia.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Rev. T. J. Kennedy, pastor of the Jamestown, Mercer County, Penn., United Presbyterian Church, who disapeared five years ago, has been discovered in Australia. No trace of him was ever found until recently, although detectives had been employed to search for him. He refused to return to America, and will not tell why he left the country. He was for many years President of the Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.

Amusements from a Free Parliament.

From The Boston Herald.

A pleasant feature of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, appended weekly in THE NEW YORK TIMES, has been a series of articles under the heading, "Books Worth Reading Again." Quite comical is it, however, to run over the variety of replies these articles have called out from the delighted or denunciatory readers; replies as vigorously contrasting as the salvos of applause, set off against groans and hisses, greeting the first night of a new play in Paris. Quite as hopefully look for sweetness and light in a group of epicures, discussing what is "appetizing to the palates," where this man lauds onions to the skies, and another vows the infernal things give him heartburn three days after he has eaten them, or this man declares delicately fried parsnips a delicious feast, while another insists that they are only fit for cattle; yes, and, even then, not for the higher grades, like Jersey.

One of the most quiet, demure, and unobtrusive little women that ever took pen into her dainty fingers was Jane Austen, author of "Pride and Prejudice," "Mansfield Park," and "Sense and Sensibility." And yet, were she Helen of Troy, in all her resplendent panoply of beauty, she could not have set Menelaus and Paris, Hector and Achilles, to fiercer loggerheads than has this demure little woman in the doughty champions of literature in THE TIMES'S REVIEW, through her quiet, country-parish stories. "I never knew of a person who had tried to read them and succeeded," says one critic. "I know 'Pride and Prejudice' almost by heart, and could read it over again to-morrow with the most intense enjoyment," retorts another.

Here is the old story of the onions and parsnips: "I tell you they give me heartburn every time!" "I tell you they soothe and comfort me!" "Well, Jane Austen never gave Scott, Thackeray, Tennyson, or Charlotte Brontë heartburn!" "That's only because they pretended to like her; they swallowed doses of some Jamaica ginger critical theory of art to keep the heartburn down, and smiled sweetly, as though they didn't feel its acidity rising in the gorge."

The dead-in-earnest seriousness with which these pros and cons are battledored and shuttlecocked from side to side is the mirth-provoking feature of the whole controversy.

A MAN AND WOMAN SHOT

Some Mystery Surrounding a Double Tragedy in Bloomfield, N. J.

THE DEAD MAN'S WIFE'S STORY

She Says the Dying Woman's Husband Is the Murderer and He Is Arrested—The Police Doubt Her Story.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 8.—Patrick Dailey was shot and instantly killed tonight and Mrs. Henry Woodruff is dying. Henry Woodruff is accused. The killing of Dailey appears, from the story of Mrs. Dailey, to have been deliberate, but the shooting of Mrs. Woodruff was accidental and incidental to the murder of Dailey. Woodruff was arrested as he was leaving the house where the murder took place. He is now in the county jail at Newark.

Dailey lived at 146 Orange Street. His children are Lizzie, fifteen years old; Thomas, ten years old, and Mary, eight years old. He was Superintendent of the People's Ice Company. Woodford has one child, about a year old. He is an electrician employed in the Sprague Electrical Works at Watsessing.

The bullet which must cause Mrs. Woodruff's death entered her right eye, and showed itself in the scalp at the back of the head, having torn its way through the brain. The one which killed Dailey entered his mouth, and, striking the spinal column, paralyzed and killed him.

According to the story of Mrs. Dailey, which the police think there is some cause to doubt as to details, she, her husband, their three children, and the Woodruff baby were in her dining-room. They were seated about the table talking, when the street door opened and Woodruff entered. He had been drinking. Instead of going up stairs to his own apartments, where his wife was, he stepped to the door leading from the hall into the Dailey dining-room, which was open. Speaking to Dailey, he said he had come to bid them good-by, as he was going away on Thursday.

Mr. Dailey asked where he was bound for, and Woodruff responded, "To the war." Dailey replied he was joking, and laughed. Woodruff assured him he was not joking, and continued that before he went away he wanted the Daileys to help him put his wife away, because she was crazy.

Dailey replied he would give no such aid, because Mrs. Woodruff was not crazy, except when her husband made her so. This started a row, and some profane language was used by Woodruff.

"I won't have you use such words before my children," said Dailey.

Woodruff's Wife Appears.

Mrs. Woodruff had been upstairs, and hearing the loud words, ran down. Her husband was standing just inside the Dailey dining room. She grabbed hold of him, and pushing him into the hall, tried to force him upstairs. As Woodruff reached the stairs he turned to Dailey and exclaimed: "I'll fix you!" and ran upstairs.

His wife went into the Dailey apartments to get her baby. Instead of passing into the hall from the dining room direct she went into the parlor of the Dailey rooms. Mr. Dailey followed her to open the doors for her. Woodruff started down stairs on a run as Mr. Dailey and Mrs. Woodruff were passing through the parlor. Mrs. Dailey was standing in the dining room door. When Woodruff was part way down the stairs she saw a revolver in his hand. She called to her husband, who at that moment opened the door leading from the parlor to the hall. Mrs. Woodruff was directly behind him. As Dailey stepped into the hall Woodruff exclaimed:

"You're dead, for I'm a dead shot!"

Dailey sprang toward Woodruff, intending to disarm him. As he did so Woodruff fired. Dailey continued to advance. Woodruff fired again so quickly that the two shots sounded almost as one. Dailey sank dead at the foot of the stairs. Woodruff was on the third step from the bottom.

Woodruff ran up stairs and a moment later ran down again, and, jumping over the body of Dailey, ran out. Policeman Avery had just reached the front of the house, having heard the shots. He grabbed Woodruff, and, ascertaining that there was cause to do so, locked him up.

Mrs. Dailey had run to her husband when he fell. There was no sign of a wound and no blood, and she thought her husband had either fainted or was a victim of heart trouble. Dr. Frank Lockwood was called, and his examination showed Dailey was dead. He could find no wound until he opened Dailey's mouth, and then found that the man's mouth must have been open and the bullet entered it and struck the spinal column. The doctor left the house.

Mrs. Woodruff Found Shot.

A half an hour after the shooting Mrs. Dailey entered the parlor, where a lamp was burning dimly. She did not see Mrs. Woodruff, and no one had given her a thought in the excitement of the first half hour. Mrs. Dailey, in crossing the parlor, stumbled.

Stooping down, she found it was Mrs. Woodruff. She hastily turned up the light and saw the carpet was stained with blood and that Mrs. Woodruff appeared to be dead. The doctor was recalled, and with him came Dr. William H. Van Geisen. They said Mrs. Woodruff could not live, as both lobes of the brain had been traversed by a bullet.

The first shot aimed at Dailey evidently had missed him and struck Mrs. Woodruff, who was just about to reach the doorway. The door had been partly open only, and Mrs. Woodruff must have staggered backward partly behind it and out of the range of light from the hall, and thus escaped observation.

So great was the indignation in the neighborhood that the police, fearing a demonstration, removed Woodruff to Newark.

Mrs. Dailey claims there was no fight, but the police say they found blood spots on the step which is the eleventh from the bottom. In Woodruff's rooms was found a club, on which were blood and hair. Woodruff has a cut over the eyebrows. The children have not yet been questioned.

A Samoyed Burial Place.

From The Geographical Journal.

On the western shore of Novaya Zemlya we came across a Samoyed burial place. Two weather beaten old trunks, made of rough-hewn boards, lay under the shelter of a rock. The length of the one was 5 feet by 23 inches, and 13 inches in depth; the other was 5 feet 6 inches long, 24 inches in width, and 14 inches in depth. The boards were put together with wooden pegs and some iron nails. Heavy stones were laid on the lids. On removing these stones and raising the lids, we found that each trunk contained the skeleton of an adult. Judging from the wearing down of the teeth, they might have been elderly folk. But the wearing down of the teeth in savage or semi-civilized races who live by the chase, is not always a safe criterion for age. Both bodies had been buried in all their clothing, and the moldering remains of their skin "peks" shrouded the skeletons. By their right side lay several articles of domestic use, such as broken wooden bowls, a snuffbox, and scraps of old iron. The long, black hair still clung to the skulls.

Around the graves were three sledges, more or less broken, and the bone gear for the harness lay scattered about; the reindeer hide harness had disappeared. A rusty and damaged hatchet head and a broken iron pot were lying close by. That the dead were left on an island had not been forgotten, for a pair of wooden paddles lay by the sledges. Some hundred yards north of these graves was a smaller box, containing the fragmentary remains of a child, likewise wrapped in reindeer skin clothing. The second teeth were showing in the lower jaw; probably the age of the child was about five years. There is an incident connected with this grave which is almost a counterpart of what Capt. Lyon tells us he met with in an Eskimo child's grave at Igloolik. At the Samoyed child's feet was a snow bunting's nest containing five eggs, and lying on the moldering "peak" a dead snow bunting with outspread wings.

SENOR DU BOSC ON THE WAR

How He Misrepresented Its Origin to an Audience of Canadians in Toronto.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AMERICANS

The Insurrection Declared to Have Been Fostered and Supported by Them, and Spain Only a Patient Sufferer and Seeker of Justice.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe, May 6.

Massey Hall was well filled last night by an audience among whom were noticed many of Toronto's foremost citizens. The subject of the lecture, "The Cuban Question," is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of thoughtful people at the present juncture, and the fact that the lecturer was an eminent member of the Spanish diplomatic service, who would naturally possess a personal knowledge of the question as it appears to his nation, gave added interest. The lecturer received a most cordial greeting, was attentively listened to, warmly applauded as he made his numerous points, and enjoyed the sympathy of a considerable portion of the thoughtful and cultured audience. Señor Polo and party occupied a box and were attentive listeners, frequently joining in the applause. The chair was occupied by Dr. Ryerson, President of the Red Cross Society. Upon the platform were Archbishop Walsh, Mr. O. A. Howland, Mr. E. E. Sheppard, the Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. J. E. Thompson, Spanish Vice Consul, and among the audience were noticed the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Dr. Parkin, the Hon. S. C. Wood, Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, Q. C., and Mr. Hugh Ryan.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by giving a brief history of the Red Cross Society and described its aims and objects. This, he said, was the first occasion on which it had presented itself to the Canadian public as the first branch of the society established in any colony of the British Empire, and its object in coming before the public on this occasion was to endeavor to raise money for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the war. He bespoke for the lecturer not merely a fair hearing, but a cordial and hospitable reception, and referred to the British love of fair play and sympathy with the under dog in any fight.

Cause of the Trouble.

As Señor du Bosc rose he was received with hearty applause. The Señor is of medium height, rather slender figure, speaks excellent English, and were it not for the swarthy complexion characteristic of his race, might easily be mistaken for a polished, cultured, and widely traveled English gentleman. He has a good voice, is a deliberate speaker, with very clear enunciation, and was easily heard in the large hall. The lecture was largely historic in its nature and formed an effective exposition of this interesting question from the Spanish standpoint. As an apology for recapitulation of the facts of the situation the lecturer ventured to point out that hitherto but one point of view had been placed before the public, a point of view manifestly unfair, which, starting from false premises and based upon the merest atoms of truth, has yet succeeded in rearing a colossal edifice of calumny and misrepresentation, whose overweighted stories, crumbling beneath their roofing of falsehood, require but a gentle push from the hand of truth to come crashing to the ground.

United States Responsible.

Preparatory to entering into the discussion of the actual insurrection in Cuba, which commenced in March, 1895, Señor du Bose said: "I would like to make clear to you that the cause of all the troubles we have ever had in the island can be directly traced to conspiracies formed in the United States and aided and abetted by the citizens of that Republic." And in proof of this assertion he made numerous quotations from proclamations by different Presidents of the United States, from President Jefferson in 1806 down to President Grant in 1870, reminding the citizens of that Nation of the duties they owe to foreign nations with whom they are supposed to maintain friendly relations; and to prevent the departure of military expeditions against the dominions of Spain, Mexico, Nicaragua, Canada, and other countries. These facts proved: First, that there has always existed an evident desire on the part of a large body of American citizens to promote trouble in neighboring nations, and second, that Congress has never passed adequate laws to suppress these lawless depredations. Since then Congress has resolutely refused to pass any similar act either permanent or temporary, and the lecturer cited them to bring home to the audience the fact that the vicinity of the United States has invariably proved a source of constant danger and irritation to neighboring friendly countries.

Condition of Cuba.

In reply to the allegations respecting the overtaxed and down-trodden condition of Cuba at the time of the commencement of the insurrection, statistics as found in the United States Treasury Department report of foreign commerce and navigation for the year ending June 30, 1893, were quoted, showing that the United States imports from Cuba were valued at $78,706,506 and the exports to Cuba amounted to $24,157,698, making a total trade of $102,864,204, which the lecturer regarded as not a bad showing for a population of 1,500,000, largely composed of negroes, mulattoes, and Chinese. According to the same authority, the whole trade of the United States with the British and French West Indies and San Domingo and Haiti amounted to $19,141,573 of imports and $16,779,320 of exports, a difference in favor of Cuba of $66,943,311. The taxation per capita, as compared with other South American countries, was: Chili $23, Brazil $22, Uruguay $20, Costa Rica $19, Argentina, one of the richest agricultural countries in the world, $16; Cuba $15 per capita. The expenditure subsequent to the Zanjou treaty has steadily diminished from $46,594,688 in 1878-9 to $26,037,394 in 1894-5.

Cuban Junta in New York.

The insurrection was conceived and carried out by the Cuban Junta in New York, composed largely of American citizens, whose emissary, Marti, disembarked in Cuba, and, in conjunction with a Santo Dominican adventurer, Maximo Gomez, and the mulatto Maceo, fanned into fire the embers of discontent ever existent in a population of mixed races, and increased by the steady decrease in the price of sugar. Spain being totally unprepared for trouble because of the non-existence of any legitimate cause for it, the insurrection spread unchecked for sufficient time to disturb the whole country.

The Autonomy Scheme.

The various concessions made to the Cubans were referred to, concluding with the autonomy recently granted, which Señor du Bosc described as "the most complete scheme of home rule that has been known in history. It is based on your own Canadian Constitution, but at the same time reserves to Cuba the right to representation as before in the Imperial Parliament. By this Constitution the Government of the island is composed of a Parliament divided into two chambers, and a Governor General representing the Crown. The Chamber of Deputies and the Council of Administration, which corresponds to the Canadian Senate or upper house, possess equal faculties for legislation. The Chamber of Deputies is elected entirely in the proportion of one member for every 25,000 inhabitants." The results of these liberal measures in Cuba were so great that the insurgent Junta in New York saw their actual comfortable incomes in danger of being lost, and their jingo sympathizers in the Senate saw that something must be done at once to prevent the majority of the insurgents in the field from accepting these generous concessions. Then, with the hope of keeping alive the insurrection, which was on the point of disappearing, began those aggressive measures against a friendly country which will stain forever the history of United States politics. Even these efforts might have proved futile had it not been for the lying reports and misrepresentations of the "yellow press" of the United States.

The successive efforts made by the Government of Spain to avoid war by acceding to the various requests of the United States Government and the Pope of Rome were touched upon, and led up to the consideration of the Maine incident. Respecting the findings of the American board of investigation the lecturer had this to say: "This conclusion was founded upon the following piece of logic: The evidence of Capt. Sigsbee and the officers of the ill-fated ship, the parties principally concerned, showed that every precaution had been taken. Therefore the explosion could not have been from the outside, therefore it must have been done by the Spaniards. Q. E. D." The Americans refused to accept the Spanish offer to submit the whole question to the judgment of naval experts of the maritime powers, by whose verdict Spain agreed in advance to abide, and the proposal of Capt. Sigsbee to blow up the wreck was regarded as a thoroughly Yankee suggestion, by which evidence as to the actual cause would be destroyed."

Señor du Bosc concluded his reference to this part of his lecture with the following words: "Such, in brief, ladies and gentlemen, is the history of the most unjustifiable aggression on the part of a Nation of seventy millions against one of seventeen that is recorded in history, and all this in the name of humanity. I imagine it will tax the credulity even of the greatest admirer of the United States to regard the bombardment of Manila as a humanitarian act on behalf of the sufferers in Cuba. May the blood shed be on the heads of those who have provoked this war."

In conclusion, the lecturer urged that Europe, Canada, and Mexico, are to-day confronted by a dangerous problem, and asked, if the United States should triumph, whose will be the next turn? "Are the citizens of this fair dominion allowed to work in the merchant marine of the United States, or are they treated as Chinese coolies?" he asked; "and yet the American Government is only too glad to obtain their services in her ships of war," he added. It seemed to him that before very long it will be incumbent on the nations to combine in opposition to this dangerous extension of the so-called Monroe Doctrine, and this led him, in conclusion, to propound the question: "Must we submit to see the sacred traditions and the rights which centuries have honored trampled upon by the feet of the most bloated and corrupt body politic of modern times? I cannot believe this possible."

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, while not entirely agreeing with everything that Spain might do or that her representative had said, was glad to know that though a stranger Señor du Bosc had been received with that warm hospitality which it had been the speaker's privilege to receive for many years when a stranger in the midst of that race of which the Señor was so worthy a representative. He recognized the inability which people of the Anglo-Saxon race experienced, owing to the different temperaments of the races, to always understand and appreciate the actions of those of the Spanish and other nationalities, but Anglo-Saxons always sympathized with the man who does not interfere, and although we do not agree with all that has been done in Cuba, we can do so without quarreling or interfering. He moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. O. A. Howland expressed pleasure that Señor du Bosc had come forward to give those present the facts as he saw them, and that the proceeds of the evening were to be given for the benefit of the wounded not only for his fellow-countrymen but of his foes. The speaker was gratified at the warmth with which the audience applauded the lecturer's references to the degradation of the United States press.

The Rev. Father Ryan, on behalf of the Archbishop, who had been compelled to retire owing to another engagement, said that Archbishop Walsh had attended in order to show his sympathy with the cause of this meeting. Speaking for himself, he said that as Canadians were proud to give a cordial and hearty reception to the stranger coming to our shores, he had found it necessary to reply to assertions that Spain is mediaeval, is ignorant, is not progressive. To these charges his most conclusive reply this evening was to point to the lecturer and say "There is my reply."

At the conclusion of the address a number of those present advanced to the platform and congratulated Señor du Bosc.

CHEAPEST HOTELS IN LONDON.

In an article on Lord Rowton's London lodging houses in The Young Man for May we are told that £30,000 was spent on the splendid building called Rowton House, Vauxhall, where for sixpence men can get the best night's lodging procurable for that sum in London. The working of this establishment was so successful that Lord Rowton found he had a profit of 5 per cent. on his venture, instead of a large deficit, as some of his friends promised him. The house met an obvious want. Indeed, it was full almost from the first night, and has continued so ever since it was opened, in 1893. When it was full, and when its comforts were known, some men even offered to pay sixpence to be allowed to sit in the armchairs in the sitting rooms during the night.

Nothing succeeds like success, and so Lord Rowton determined to build other houses of a similar character in different parts of London. For this purpose he formed a limited company in 1894, and had no difficulty in getting sufficient money for his new project. The first capital of the company was £75,000, of which £30,000 was given in shares to Lord Rowton in exchange for Rowton House, Vauxhall. The house at Vauxhall contains 484 cubicles. With the new capital a second house was built at King's Cross, to contain 678 cubicles, and this was opened in February, 1896. Before the end of the month it was fully occupied, and has so continued up to the present time.

The King's Cross House is an improvement on the one at Vauxhall. The improvements are small in themselves, but were suggested by practical experience at the older building.

The capital was increased to over £150,000 in 1896, so that a third building might be erected at Newington Butts, not far from the Elephant and Castle. This is the largest building of the three, and contains 800 cubicles. In front of it is an extremely pretty public garden, which was once a churchyard, but is now admirably laid out. This year another £100,000 was raised for the erection of yet two other lodging houses. Sites have been secured, one in Whitechapel and the other in Hammersmith, which has been called the Whitechapel of the West End.

One of the best-known men at the lodging houses is Lord Rowton himself. He thoroughly enjoys his visits to his houses, and so do his friends; indeed, it is quite a revelation for them. The Duchess of York, her mother, the late Princess Mary of Teck, Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Squire Bancroft, and the Lord Chancellor, are only a few of the distinguished personages whom Lord Rowton has taken round, but the visitors' book is full of well-known names.

For 10 shillings a week—seven nights' lodging at sixpence a night, and, say, six-and-sixpence for the week's food—a man can live at Rowton House a decent, comfortable, and healthy life, such as was impossible for the price before. And, perhaps, by some such plan of common dining and living rooms, with private bedrooms, will the great question of housing the working people of London by solved.

THE HEALTH OF ENGLAND.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The general health of the country is now exhibiting a steady improvement, appropriate to the season of the year. The death rate from all causes for the entire group of great towns for the past week was 18.1, and for London 17.9—both lower than in any previous week for several months; the rates for individual towns range from 8.4 at Croydon and 10.9 at Portsmouth to 23.8 at Newcastle and 24.6 at Sunderland.

On the whole, the returns for inner London must be regarded as very good, for the mortality under nearly every head was below the normal, and the number of cases of scarlet fever and of diphtheria under treatment in the hospitals was lower than for months past, the 100 deaths from these two ailments and from whooping cough, enteric fever, and diarrhoea and dysentery being only three-quarters of the corrected average. Diseases of the respiratory organs were less fatal than in any other week this year, and the deaths of people above sixty years of age were little more than half what they were three months ago. The victims of influenza numbered twenty-three, the lowest since Christmas, but still seven above the average for the same period in other years.

The disease of the moment, however, is undoubtedly measles, and unfortunately it does not improve upon acquaintance. There was a further increase in the deaths due to this cause last week of 131, an excess of 57 on the average, and one of the highest mortality figures this year. Some idea of the severity of the epidemic can be formed from the fact that during the 16 weeks since the beginning of the year it has caused 1,849 deaths, whereas the corrected average is only 826, so that there has been an excess of more than 1,000. Of last week's total 29 were infants under a year old, 101 were children between one and five years, and the remaining 1 had turned five. By districts there were 42 in the Southern, 35 in the Western, 27 in the Northern, 19 in the Eastern, and 8 in the Central.

Of the sub-districts St. Mary, Paddington, returned 10 deaths, Upper Holloway 9, Kensington Town 8, and Bethnal Green South and Streatham 5 each. In the outlying region—the outer ring—the deaths numbered 22, only 2 of which occurred in the country districts south of the Thames, and to the 20 on the northern side Tottenham contributed 6. It is obvious from these facts that we are in the presence of a severe outbreak, and it behooves the health authorities to take every possible step to check the ravages of the disease, and to reduce it to at least its normal dimensions.

In the provincial towns measles would seem to be on the decline, last week's deaths being 80, against 116 and 102 in the preceding two weeks. But while the measles death rate for London was 1.5, Bristol and Leeds were equally bad; Halifax and Sheffield had 1.6, and once more Leicester tops the list with 2.7.

RICHES OF KLONDIKE

Conclusive Evidence of Vast Wealth on an Island in the Yukon River.

STRIKE WHOSE FIRST PAN GAVE $2.50.

Great Stampede to "Monte Cristo" Island, Where Dr. Beatie Made the Discovery.

The Gold Shows Itself in Small Nuggets—Another Rich Strike on the El Dorado.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DAWSON, N. W. T., March 20.—Is this whole vast country overlaid with gold? Are the beds of every little creek as well as the larger streams covered with a layer of th precious metal for which men leave home and loved ones and risk life itself? And is the Yukon, the greatest of the waterways of Northern North America, and into which so many hundreds of gold-bearing streams empty, to prove to be the richest of them all—as much richer as it is larger? Is there no spot in all this vast country, on hilltop, plateau, creek benches, or on bedrock in the beds of the creeks and gulches in which a shoveIful of gravel can be taken without finding gold therein? And, finally, is there any limit to the possibilities of this country from a gold-producing standpoint?

These are the questions which naturally arise in the mind of one who has heard of the most recent strike made in this district. One is doubtful at first, for we have become so used to hearing of marvelous strikes, and so used to putting them aside as simply stories circulated for the purpose of booming some certain locality or claim, that when this story has been investigated and the facts gleaned from the most reliable and absolutely authentic sources, he begins to wonder where the end is to be found, or, indeed, if there is any limit at all. And those of us who have been perhaps overconservative, and have put everything in the way of new creeks down as "wildcats," until they have been actually proved rich, feel that perhaps we will be compelled to "eat our words," for it looks as if there could not be a wildcat creek or gulch in the whole district.

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Gold on the Islands.

The new strike which has electrified this whole community is nothing less than the discovery of a rich deposit of gold on bedrock on an island near the mouth of Ensley Creek, which enters the Yukon at a point about eighteen miles above Dawson. The island, which has been appropriately named "Monte Cristo," lies in about the centre of the Yukon, is heavily wooded, and not unlike in any particular any one of the hundreds of islands which dot the river from Pelly River to the mouth of the Yukon.

The strike was made two days ago, and today 500 men stampeded madly up the Yukon to stake claims on the islands which are strewn at short distances apart all the way up the river.

Incredible as it seems it is nevertheless true that the richest prospect ever found in this district has been discovered in the most unexpected place—in the middle of the Yukon—for the discoverers of this second Island of Monte Cristo got $2.50 in the first pan of dirt taken from bedrock—a richer prospect than has been found at the bottom of the first prospect hole on any claim, even El Dorado. Richer dirt has been found after drifting for some distance, but in this case it was the first pan tried, and either the miners happened to sink at the very point where the gold deposit was richest, or else, and this is just as reasonable a supposition, the whole bed of the Yukon is covered with a layer of the precious metal.

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The Story of the Find.

The story of this find, which in many ways is the most important and astonishing strike yet made in the Yukon, is as follows:

A Dr. Beatie, late of Portland, Oregon, accompanied by three young Norwegians, decided to prospect a small creek which joins the Yukon at a point near the island. Dr. Beatie and one other man went to work on the creek, while the other two commenced cutting saw logs to float down to Dawson in the Spring and to await developments on the creek before wasting their time there, too. In building their cabin it was necessary to thaw some gravel with which to cover the roof, and it occurred to them to pan some of the dirt, as it had a likely appearance.

They were surprised to find colors in every pan, and finally decided, foolhardy as it seemed, to sink a hole to bedrock and see what was to be found. At about twenty-eight feet down the colors began to come thicker, and the prospects were encouraging enough to keep the men at work despite the ridicule to which they were subject at the passing of every traveler. At a depth of thirty-eight feet they struck bedrock and panned out the first two shovelfuls. The result was $2.50 in coarse gold. The discoverers were so excited at this find that they did not wait to prospect any further, but rushed to Dawson to record their claims. There was such a crowd at the door of the Gold Commissioner's office that they were unable to gain admittance, and, fearing that they would lose their claims, they went to the office of Mr. Wade, Crown Prosecutor, and told him their story. He was incredulous, but finally sent for Mr. McGregor, Inspector of Mines. They talked the matter over, but despite the straightforward manner in which the doctor told his story of his marvelous strike they were still doubtful, and it was not until he had made affidavit to the statement and the amount of gold found that they decided to investigate it. Taking a train of dogs, the two officials, together with some friends, set out for that island, arriving at the Treasure Island at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

***

$8.65 at a Pan.

The men wanted them to take dirt off the dump and test it, but this did not satisfy them, for they suspected that the dirt on top of the dump might be "salted." So they signified their intention of remaining all night, and so a fire was put in the hole. On the following morning a bucketful of dirt was raised from the bottom of the hole and thawed sufficiently to pan. Mine Inspector McGregor panned it himself, and obtained from three pans the following amounts, respectively $4.50, $6.60, and $8.65.

Mr. Wade and his friends were as anxious as any then to secure a piece of the fabulously rich ground, and so Mr. McGregor was asked to classify the ground, which he did, allowing 200 feet in length and the full width of the island. The island proved to be 27 feet long and from 400 to 1,200 feet wide.

Thirteen claims and a fraction were staked, and the party returned to Dawson to spread the most sensational story that has excited the stampede portion of the town this season.

This find is remarkable in many ways. We had become accustomed and led to expect the discovery of gold in almost any creek, and specially those in the immediate vicinity of the rich Klondike tributaries. We knew that benches on either side of Eldorado and Bonanza had proved rich—very rich in places—and we knew that for years the various bars of the Yukon at the mouths of creeks had furnished the miner with a grub stake, though no very great fortunes had been amassed from the fine gold found on these bars. These bars had always been prospected to ascertain what the probability of striking gold in paying quantities up the smaller stream was, and no one ever suspected that the mighty Yukon herself might have a source from which to take gold in ever greater quantities than that furnished by her tributaries. Nor had the theory that the Yukon might possibly have received and retained on the bedrock of her channel the greater portion of the gold, both coarse and fine, that had been washed out by these hundreds of streams.

But this discovery sets speculation at work again, and we all have our theories, all tending to prove that the Yukon should contain gold—now that it has been prove/ to contain a rich deposit.

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Very Coarse Gold Found.

Perhaps the most remarkable part of the whole find is the fact that the gold found was very coarse. One piece was about twice the size of a pea, while two others in the same pan were half as large as the first one. The gold found on bars hitherto has always been fine gold, which had evidently been washed from a ledge many miles from where it was found, its lightness rendering it easy to transport. This gold had lodged on the upper ends of bars, and at low water the miner shoveled it into rockers, and usually succeeded in getting good wages. In fact, the bars have always been the standby of the prospector, who, after spending the whole Summer in a fruitless search for quartz or a rich paying creek, found himself without a grub stake for the Winter. He could always turn to a bar which he knew contained gold, and in a few weeks at most make $500 or $600, which was sufficient to purchase the necessary food and clothing for the long Winter. But though I have asked many old miners if it were not probable, or at least possible, that if one sunk to bedrock in the Yukon gold in paying quantities might be found, this query was always greeted with laughter and a reference to the impracticability of some of the men who came to this country. But the old miner has proved once more than he is the least reliable and poorest authority on matters pertaining to mining of all in this country. Two green men have made this find. No miner would ever have been found doing such a ridiculous thing, but these fellows did not know enough to leave worthless ground alone, and so they have made one of the most significant finds of the century.

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Plans to Work the Yukon.

Of course, speculation is rife, and great are the predictions as to the possibilities of working the Yukon. Many believe that the find made on Monte Cristo Island does not necessarily indicate that all the islands in the river will prove rich in gold. They claim that there is a mineral belt some fifty miles, which crosses the Yukon, and that Dawson and the rich Klondike gold fields lie about midway on it. This island, being about half way between the Indian and Klondike Rivers, necessarily lies within the boundaries of the belt. Whether this is true or not remains to be seen, and it is more than likely that a good deal of development work will be done between now and Spring, especially as the Commissioner has just made a very admirable ruling to the effect that no new creek or mining location will be entered on the books until actual prospecting has been done and the discovery of gold proved to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Mines. This may result in the monopolization of all the richest finds by the Government officials and their friends, as was the case in this instance, but, on the other hand, it insures more honest work being done and less likelihood of "wild-cat" properties being placed on the market.

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Gold on the River's Bottom.

It is unlikely that gold would be found, even if there were ways of getting it out, in the bottom of the Yukon in other places than on islands, for the reason that the same rough condition of the bottom which caught and held the gold has also caught and held the gravel, broken quartz, and débris which, having accumulated, have formed the island. It has always been supposed by the old miners here that the ground at the bottom of the river and on the islands was not frozen and that prospecting and mining operations would be interfered with by the water. In the hole which these men sunk there has been no trouble from water, and it was frozen all the way to bedrock, necessitating burning all the way. The men have been six weeks in sinking the hole. Timber was plentiful, as it is on all the islands of the Yukon. If these islands all prove rich, this will be a great help, for this ground, unlike that of the creeks, cannot be groundsluiced nor stripped so as to admit of hydraulicking.

But if the "pay" holds out as the prospects so far would indicate, the ground will pay to work, even under the present methods. And if this island proves to be but one of many as rich, which seems not unlikely, we shall be convinced that not only were King Solomon's mines located here, but that we have here also the original island of Monte Cristo.

A very rich strike has also been made on the benches of El Dorado, just below the mouth of French Gulch, which comes into El Dorado at 16. These benches seem likely to rival the famous Skookum benches and the rich pay streak seems to follow the side hill all the way down to Skookum. In fact, it is evident from the lay of the land that at this point the bed of the ancient El Dorado crossed the side hill.

When they find gold in paying quantities on the hill tops, one is inclined to get excited and to throw all restraint to the winds and to say that it is almost imposible not to find gold in this Northern wonderland.

E. LE ROY PELLETIER.

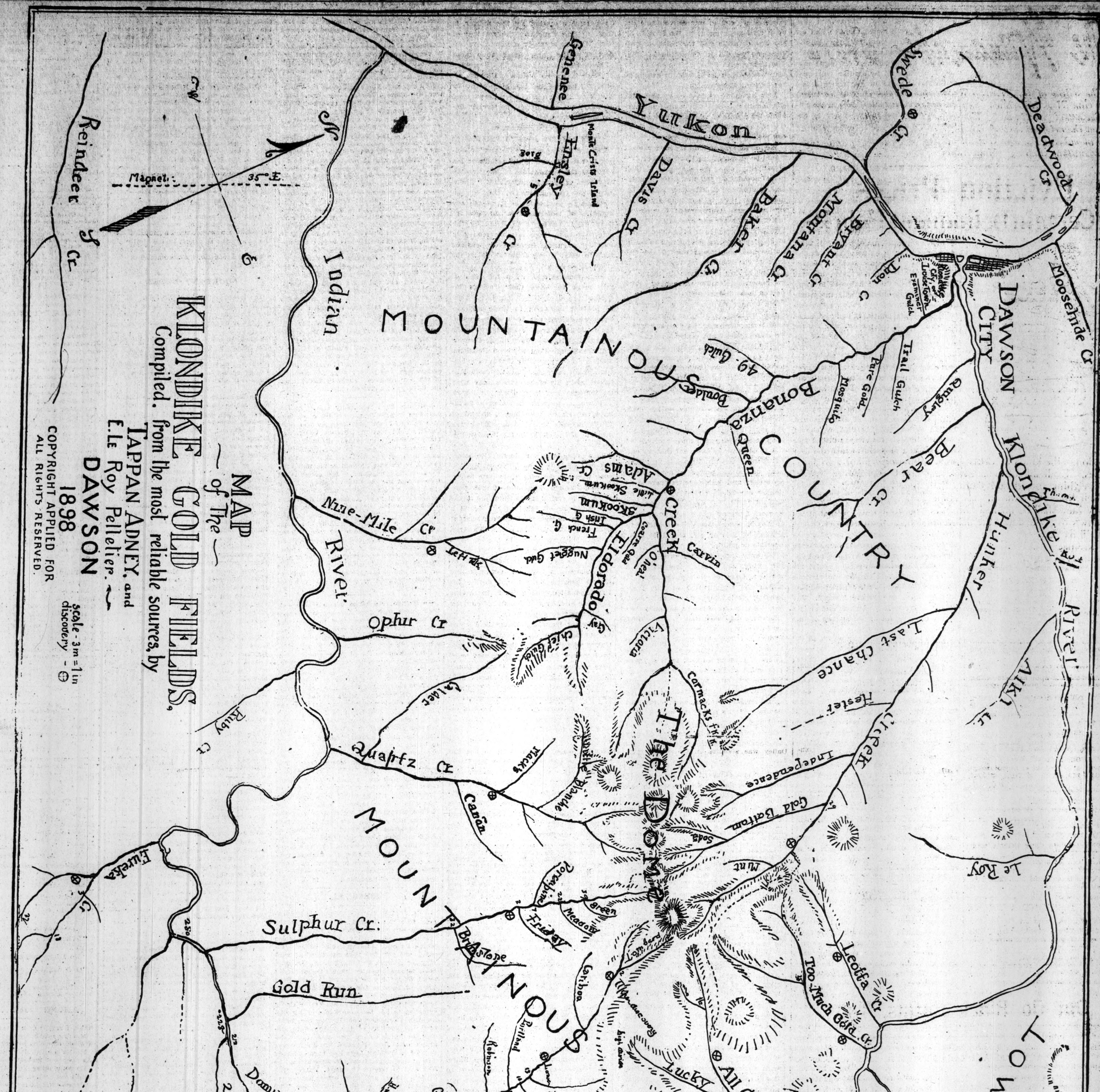
HOW THE MAP WAS MADE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DAWSON, March 20.—Here is a map of he Klondike gold fields which Mr. Adney of Harper's Weekly and myself have made from our own observations and such information as could be had from various reliable sources. I think we can justly claim that it is the most accurate—differing as it does in many essential features from any other yet gotten out—that has or will be published before an actual survey is made, which will not be for at least two years.

We have spent a great deal of both time and money in gathering the information, and not satisfying ourselves with that, but going over the ground personally, to verify every point.

The numbers of the claims on the principal creeks at which the various tributaries or "pups" enter have been marked. In some cases it was impossible to get them, for they are not on record at the office of


Yukon
Genenee
Engley
Berg
Monte Cristo Island
Davis Cr
Baker Cr
Montana Cr
Bryant Cr
Swede Cr
Deadwood Cr
Moosehide Cr
DAWSON CITY
Klondike City
Louse Town
Eureka Gulch
Dion Cr
Trail Gulch
Bare Gold
Mosquito
Reindeer Cr
Magnet 35° E.
N
Indian River
MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY
49 Gulch
Boulder
Bonanza Creek
Queen
Quigley
Bear Cr
Klondike River
Hunker
Thomas
Adams Cr
Little Skookum
Skookum
Irish G.
French G.
Nine-Mile Cr
Left Fork
Nugget Gulch
Eldorado
O'Neil
Carvin
Ophur Cr
Gay Gulch
Chief Gulch
Victoria
Last Chance
Cormacks Fork
Hester
The Dome
Ruby Cr
Glacier
Quartz Cr
Tracks
Blanche
Independence
Gold Bottom
Canon
Soda
Le Roy
Mint
Eureka Cr
Sulphur Cr.
Green
Meadow
Friday
Brimstone
Caribou
Gold Run
Leotta Cr
Too Much Gold Cr
Lucky
All Gold Cr
Dominion Cr (Main Indian R)
Lower Discovery
Holland
Arkansas
132 Cr
Jensen's Cr
Vanderbilt
Minnie Belle Cr
Flat Creek
North Fork
Klondike
FLAT COUNTRY
MOUNTAINOUS
very high divide
250
212
27

MAP
of the
KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS,
Compiled, from the most reliable sources, by
TAPPAN ADNEY, and
E. Le Roy Pelletier.
DAWSON
1898
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scale 3m = 1in
discovery ⊕

NEW YORK TIMES AND HARPER'S WEEKLY MAP.

the Gold Commissioner. So little does the Commissioner himself know about the country that he could not find one-half the creeks himself, and he signed his name to a map which was gotten out in connection with an advertising sheet and stated that it was the only correct one published. It is not right in any essential particular.

We could have had his signature the next day, for he commended our matter highly, but we did not think it worth while. The fact that real estate men have offered us almost any price for a copy—which we have not accepted, nor will we so long as there is a possibility of mail going out—is sufficient proof to us, had we no other, that ours is as correct as it is possible to make a map with the meagre data to be had.

E. LE ROY PELLETIER.

FIVE HOUSES DAMAGED.

A fire which started in a little one-story frame house at 320 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, extended to a number of neighboring buildings and caused considerable damage before it was extinguished.

The place where it started is used as a restaurant by Frank Bacher, and was damaged to the extent of $700. The fire first extended to a two-story frame house at 449 Fifth Avenue, occupied as a barber shop by Joseph White, and caused $300 damage. Next, the two-story frame house at 451 Fifth Avenue, occupied by James Fitzgerald and James Stoddard, caught fire, suffering $200 damage. A bootblack shop at 451A Fifth Avenue was the next to suffer, the damage being $100.

Meanwhile the fire at 449 Fifth Avenue extended to a two-story brick house in the rear occupied by William McNiff and owned by James Fitzpatrick, doing $700 damage.

TESTIMONIAL TO CHIEF MURPHY

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City completed his twenty-fifth year of service on Saturday. He was originally a patrolman. He was made Chief in 1879 as the result of a compromise, the Police Board at that time being composed of three Republicans and three Democrats. Murphy was a conservative Republican, and the Democrats agreed to accept him rather than have the deadlock continue.

The Chief's friends entertained him at dinner at the Hotel Washington Saturday night, when he was presented with a solid silver service consisting of seventy-three pieces. The presentation was made by Gen. H. H. Abernethy, President of the Police Board. The contributors to the fund were the Police Captains of the seven precincts, the Police Commissioners and other officials, and the Chief's personal friends.

LEFT A PATIENT IN THE RAIN.

Injured Man Lay Ten Minutes in an Open Wagon Outside a Hospital.

Thomas Rogers, thirty years old, of 195 Freeman Street, Greenpoint, fell down a flight of stairs early yesterday morning and sustained severe injuries to his back, and it is believed was also injured internally. He was insensible when found, and a call for an ambulance was sent

The ambulances attached to the Eastern District Hospital and St. Catherine's Hospital were in service, and word was sent to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station for a patrol wagon. The patrol wagon was undergoing repairs and in its place the police were using an open, rickety peddler's wagon. In this Rogers was conveyed through the pouring rain to the Eastern District Hospital. Here he was left by the police for ten minutes in the wagon exposed to the downpour, and suffering intense agony, ere he was carried inside, and the doctors fear that his case may be complicated by pneumonia in consequence. Last night it was said at the hospital his condition was serious.

Passed a British Troop Ship.

The White Star Line steamship Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, reported that on Saturday she passed a British troop ship bound south. She was presumably taking British soldiers from Canada to Bermuda or Jamaica, probably Jamaica. Among the passengers on the Cymric were B. Baughman, J. S. Downing, C. P. Emmons, Capt. Thomas Guthrie, H. J. Owen, R. S. Payne, S. E. Strong, and Count M. D. Agreda.

Funeral of Capt. de Luna.

The funeral of Capt. Narcisso Jacoba Valledo de Luna, a Cuban patriot and soldier, who was killed by a railroad train at Savannah while taking a troop to the front, took place yesterday morning from the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Capt. de Luna, who lived at 466 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was a member of the church. The cloth-covered and silver-trimmed casket containing the body was carried into the church by a number of Cuban friends. The Rev. A. E. Bennett, the pastor, delivered a eulogy and Miss Maria Mantilla sang the Cuban battle hymn. The body was taken on a train to Mount Kisco for burial.

SAILBOAT CAPSIZED.

Three Men Who Were on Board Rescued by Passing Tug and Yacht.

August Nathan of 227 East Forty-seventh Street, William Horman of 410 East Seventy-second Street, and Idatz Breisow, janitor of a flathouse at Ninetieth Street and Lexington Avenue, hired a sailboat at the foot of East Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon, when the rain was falling fast and the wind blowing a gale, and went for a sail on the river. When off Ward's Island the boat capsized. The Captain of the tugboat Champion went to the rescue of the men and picked up Nathan and Horman. Breisow was saved by an unknown man in a yacht. The men were taken back to the city and were able to go home. The boat drifted away.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Faust—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Pink Dominos—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Highwayman—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Jane Eyre—Newly Married—8:15
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FIGHT IN MANILA BAY.

The fuller accounts of Dewey's fight in the Bay of Manila show that it was a very different affair from what his modest dispatch indicated.

The channel between Corregidor and Rulocabilla Islands, by which he entered the harbor, was commanded by guns from both sides. No searchlights were employed by the Spaniards, however, and his passage was revealed only by sparks from the funnel of the McCulloch, when fire was opened from the islands too late and too wild to do any damage. No effort was made to use torpedoes or torpedo boats.

Though the telegraph line from Corregidor to the mainland is said to have been cut by the Manila insurgents, the firing must have given the Spaniards warning of the approach of the American squadron, but it seems to have been of little value to them. No interference was made with Dewey until his ships were discovered, at daybreak, seventeen miles inside the bay, and within less than five miles of the chief defenses at Cavite Arsenal, beneath the guns of which lay the Spanish vessels. It has been inferred that these were destroyed at long range and without much, if any, resistance, since no damage was inflicted on the Americans. The fact was otherwise. The fire from the Spanish vessels and from the forts was very heavy, fast, and continuous. Their aim, however, was bad; few of the shots struck, and these did no harm. Two torpedoes were exploded, one under the spot which the Raleigh had just passed. They were evidently fired from the shore and were powerful, but, probably from miscalculation of the position of our vessels, were harmless. Two torpedo boats ventured from shore, but were promptly driven back and destroyed. Dewey's squadron did not open fire until well in toward the Spanish ships and far within the range of their guns and those of the forts. The squadron swung forward and back six times, each time firing heavily and drawing nearer to the enemy. The execution was very effective, the Spanish fleet being nearly destroyed, and after two hours of work Dewey withdrew to give the men rest and breakfast. He returned about 11, and after a heavy engagement silenced the forts and landed a force to take possession of them and care for the Spanish wounded.

Two facts stand out in this affair. One is the excellence of Dewey's plan and of its execution. It was daring, but deliberate, and men and ships met the exigency in an entirely satisfactory fashion. The other is the incapacity of the Spaniards. They were, on land and water, not sensibly inferior to the Americans, and they fought with the utmost bravery and obstinacy; but they almost utterly neglected the immense advantage torpedoes and mines would have given them, made no use of the defenses at the entrance, were caught napping, and in actual fighting were hopelessly wild. Dewey, on the other hand, is reported to have had an insurgent chief as pilot, familiar with the harbor, which was a great help, but even with this the precision of the swift manoeuvres, among unfamiliar currents, and while engaged in and under heavy and constant fire, is proof of marvelous coolness, skill, and intelligence in the officers, of discipline and efficiency in the men, and of good construction and operation in the ships.

Clearly, our navy may be trusted.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The calling out of the National Guard and the many unpleasant incidents to which it has given rise will doubtless be the subject of some very serious consideration in the near future. If we are to avoid the expense of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace we must continue to have a uniformed and drilled militia. There does not seem to be any room whatever for discussion of that point. The fact that volunteers in large numbers can be obtained with the greatest ease does not prove that we have no need of a ready militia. It must be borne in mind that in the present war we are the aggressive party. The choice of initiative has by reason of our enemy's greater unpreparedness been left to us. But suppose the war were with a power greater and readier than ourselves, what then? We should have had an army of invasion at our doors before our volunteers could have handed in their names, much less been equipped and mustered in. In such a case, as that we should need a military force already drilled and equipped and prepared to take the field at a day's notice.

Our National Guard does not meet the demands of such a situation. It does not even meet the demands of the present case. We are confronted with the spectacle of National Guard organizations refusing in part or in whole to answer the call of the country. We are also confronted with the equally remarkable spectacle of men who have had no military standing whatever raising regiments of raw recruits and getting commissions to command them, while experienced National Guard officers are ignored. The whole situation is anomalous and should never occur again in the history of this country.

There is a simple plan by which all the present difficulties could be removed. The Congress of the United States should pass a law providing for the conversion of the present National Guard into a National Army Reserve. Each State should be required to raise, equip thoroughly, and maintain in time of peace a body of military commensurate with its population. The recent call for volunteers would afford an excellent basis for the allotment. The law should provide that in time of peace each State should be entitled to the services of its own army reserve organizations for the purposes of enforcing the laws or quelling insurrections. The law should further provide that in case of war, the President, as Commander in Chief, should have the power to make requisition upon any or all of the States for part or the whole of the army reserve, according to the necessities of the occasion. When so called into the service of the United States the army reserve would be maintained by the General Government.

The law should further provide that all officers above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel should be appointed by the President, on the nomination of a Governor, and after passing an examining board presided over by an officer of the regular army. Officers below the rank of Colonel could be elected by a system similar to that now in use. Such a plan would remove all the difficulties now so prominent. Companies would still be able to elect their own officers—though the benefits of the elective system are questionable—and regimental organizations would be preserved in case of a call for war service. The question of going into such service would not be one of volunteering, and the men would enlist with the full knowledge that in case of war they would be ordered out. The regimental and brigade officers would naturally be men acceptable to the National as well as the State Government, and they would take their commissions in the full assurance that in case of war gentlemen with political "pulls" would not displace them.

A similar plan could be pursued with the naval militia, for which the States individually have little or no use at all. A National Naval Reserve could be formed in precisely the same manner as a National Army Reserve. Here, then, is a simple and feasible method of using the extant organizations, but of changing their status so that the present embarrassing conditions could never occur again.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity," said President Polk in his third annual message in December, 1847, speaking of Mexican territory already in our military possession, "and if sanctioned would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity was unjust and should be abandoned—an admission unfounded in fact and degrading to the National character."

Even more than when we were dealing with Mexico, the doctrine of no territory wrested from Spain is the doctrine of no indemnity. If we are waging a just war against Spain it is logical and right that for her unjust resistance to our demands she should indemnify us for our trouble and cost. Spain has no money. She has only territory. We must take our indemnity in that form.

The Philippines are already virtually in our possession. We can wait until our title shall be confirmed by the treaty of peace or we can at our convenience set up a civil government in the islands by the law of arms and the right of conquest as we did in California in 1847. The treaty with Spain at the end of the war would then have only to recognize the existing Government.

It is becoming plainer every day that paramount necessity will compel us to assume for a time of which we cannot now see the end the duty of governing and controlling the Philippine Islands.

We cannot abandon them, for that would be an act of cruel and wanton irresponsibility, since the character of their mixed population and the large commercial interests established at Manila demand that they be continuously under the rule of a Government capable of maintaining order and protecting life and property. In supplanting the Government of Spain we become subjugated to all its duties and obligations toward the citizens of the islands and toward foreign nations having relations with them. As an honorable Nation we cannot shirk any of these obligations.

We cannot retrocede the islands to Spain without creating a scandal that would ring through the civilized world. To emancipate Cuba and re-enslave the Philippines would be against nature, contrary to the law of human progress, and forbidden by honor, humanity, and prudence. Spanish misrule has tortured and pressed down the people of those rich islands as it has the people of Cuba. If we give them back to her we but make occasion for another war of liberation. We must leave no outlying colonial victims of Spanish greed and cruelty.

Is it not already apparent that we cannot transfer the Philippines to any European or Asiatic power without stirring up strifes and jealousies that would endanger our friendly relations with other powers, and in the unstable condition of Eastern affairs might precipitate a war? It may be years before the disposal of the islands by sale or gift would be either possible or politic.

We must face, then, the problem of establishing at Manila, temporarily at least, a form of civil government for which the Constitution of this home-keeping Nation makes no direct provision. That is one of the responsibilities of the war, not a responsibility to be shirked or to be looked at from afar with foreboding and irresolution. It must be assumed with the courage of a Nation capable of bearing its part in the forward movement of the world. That we have not ready to our hand the machinery for governing a distant possession need give us no uneasiness. We have the genius to devise and the ability to operate it. It will be a broadening experience for us, of which this short war has already given us abundant evidence that we stand in serious need. Deprecating the habits into which we have fallen, ex-Secretary Olney in his Harvard lecture sounded a note of warning we shall do well to heed:

> "Does a foreign question or controversy present itself, appealing however forcibly to our sympathies or sense of right—what happens the moment it is suggested that the United States should seriously participate in its settlement? A shiver runs through all the ranks of capital lest the uninterrupted course of moneymaking be interfered with; the cry of "Jingo" comes up in various quarters; advocates of peace at any price make themselves heard from innumerable pulpits and rostrums; while practical politicians invoke the doctrine of the Farewell Address as as absolute bar to all positive action. * * * It behooves us to recognize the changed conditions and to realize the country's great place among the powers of the earth. It behooves it to accept the commanding position belonging to it, with all its advantages on the one hand and all its burdens on the other. It is not enough to vaunt its greatness and superiority and to call upon the rest of the world to admire and be duly impressed. * * * The mission of this country, if it has one, as I verily believe it has, is not merely to pose but act—and while always governing itself by the rules of prudence and making its own special interests the first and paramount objects of its care, to forego no fitting opportunity to further the progress of civilization, practically as well as theoretically, by timely deeds as well as by eloquent words."

Whether we will or no, we cannot now escape the responsibility of "timely deeds" in the Philippines. The obligation accrues to us in the prosecution of a just war. We must take it up as we took up the duty of the war itself. If assumed with courage and performed with ability it will enhance, not imperil, our National greatness.

GEN. ALGER AND GEN. MERRITT.

The failure to order Gen. Merritt to active command has excited general comment in the army, which has extended beyond military circles. It is of course highly creditable to Gen. Merritt that professional opinion should have designated him as the most fit officer, by reason of his services and proved qualities, to command the force which is to invade Cuba, and that the failure to assign him to active duty should have given rise to remark and to conjectural explanations. But the explanation which seems to have been most generally accepted is highly discreditable to the Secretary of War.

It is asserted that Gen. Alger has kept Gen. Merritt from undertaking the service which would naturally be expected of him on account of a personal grudge thirty-four years of age, which was freshened in the mind of Gen. Alger ten years ago. It was then that his "war record" was called in question, since he regarded himself and was regarded by others as a Presidential possibility. Gen. Alger, it is said, promulgated his own view of his own record and called upon Gen. Merritt to confirm this view, which that officer neglected or declined to do.

Whatever may be the facts about Gen. Alger's military services, it is not to be tolerated that a most capable and distinguished officer should be kept out of the service at a critical time for having failed to share Gen. Alger's own opinion of them. The Navy Department has been so administered during the past two months as to command the confidence of the country. This has by no means been the case with the War Department, where there has been much bungling and blundering, both in the preparation and in the execution of legislation. The opinion of the great majority of those who have paid attention to the matter is that, at this juncture, the services of Gen. Wesley Merritt are far more important to the United States than those of Gen. Russell Alger. The Secretary of War is by no means indispensable, and, if it be true that it is his presence in the War Department that keeps Gen. Merritt out of the field, he is very dispensable indeed.

THE PENSION AGENT'S FRIEND.

Pension Commissioner Evans is evidently not conducting the affairs of his office to the satisfaction of the pension attorneys or their greedy clients. There have been intimations of this in the newspapers published to stimulate the appetite of pensioners for increase of pensions, it having been found by the attorneys that there is more money in fees for securing increase of pensions than in establishing doubtful claims for original pensions.

Some months ago, when the rush of pensioners to have their ratings increased promised, if not interfered with, to prevent attention to those applications which had not been passed upon, the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Senate Committee on Pensions, made an order providing that no application for an increase of pension would be taken up in his office until a year after an increase had been already allowed. This was to prevent men already fortunate enough to have had a second or third increase from monopolizing the services of the clerks in the Pension Bureau.

This order is very distasteful to attorneys who are deriving income from persons who are devoting their time to obtaining frequent increases of their pensions. The resistance to the plans of the Commissioner of Pensions has found a backer in Secretary Bliss's Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Webster Davis. He is recognized by the increase-hunter as not only a friend, but as an ally in the fight that is being made by the pensioners against Commissioner Evans because he will not devote his time and all opportunities to increasing pensions already granted, and often quite as high as they ought to be.

Assistant Secretary Davis is a court of appeals from some decisions of the Commissioner. Most of the appeals taken to him are decided as the cases were first disposed of by the Commissioner. These agreeing decisions are never published. When he overrules the Commissioner he publishes his decisions wherever he can get them published. He has established a reputation for opposing the administration of Commissioner Evans. Members of the Congress who have no scruples about contributing to the impression sought to be made by Mr. Davis occasionally encourage the opinion that Commissioner Evans is pursuing a course opposed to the welfare of the veterans entitled to pensions. Here is a sample of the letters that are believed to have been sent to the country in considerable numbers:

> COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
> House of Representatives, U. S.,
> Washington, March 27, 1898.
>
> My Dear Sir: The enclosed letter from the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions will show you that your claim for increase of pension has been rejected by the Pension Bureau. So much injustice is being done the old soldiers that I feel called upon to suggest that in case you feel that injustice has been done in your case that you appeal the same to the Honorable Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. If any wrong has been done you, he will correct the same. This is the only way of getting action in your case within one year. With kindest regards, I am your friend.
>
> W. G. BROWNLOW.

Here is evidently a case where the pensioner has just obtained an increase of pension. He has asked for further increase, and has been informed that he must stand aside for a year and allow attention to be given to those who have not yet received any pension. Instead of the "injustice" suggested by Representative Brownlow, who is, by the way, from Commissioner Evans's own State, the postponement of his case seems to be very high justice to pensioners not yet provided for. What manner of righting is it that the much-advertised and advertising Davis is to dole out? Commissioner Evans is granting pensions so rapidly that he has exceeded the appropriations for the year by about $8,000,000. Pensions never came easier than now, and with more frequency.

The President and Secretary Bliss certainly cannot approve this advertisement of the Commissioner as unjust, and of the Assistant Secretary as entitled to be his judge. As we have before suggested, if Mr. Davis is the proper man to be Commissioner of Pensions for the reasons indicated in Representative Brownlow's touching communication to his constituent, President McKinley ought to remove Commissioner Evans and put Davis in his place. It might not be wise, but Davis would enjoy it, as would the pension attorneys. But the Administration can scarcely afford to have these two men pulling at cross purposes. But if Webster Davis is to be made Commissioner of Pensions because he is more satisfactory to the pension attorneys than Commissioner Evans the occasion for making the change ought to be frankly stated when the change is made.

Perhaps the Democrats in Congress will be able to explain to the country why the men in Dewey's fleet should be paid in coined "seigniorage" or in inflated paper money in order to avoid taxation of those at home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Reference has already been made in this column to the unequable division of the financial burdens of war between those who volunteer for service and those who stay at home. The latter will undoubtedly pay, more or less cheerfully, their share of the increased taxation necessitated by the Government's vast expenditures on the army and navy, but the total amount of this increment will be divided, exactly, in theory, and not far from exactly in practice, among the entire population of the country. Furthermore, the individual assessments will be proportioned according to individual capacity to pay, and very rarely, indeed, will the addition form more than a small fraction of the entire sum collected from the person assessed. The sacrifices of the volunteer are quite different. He, too, must bear his share of general taxation, if he has any property at all, and, besides, give up for a longer or shorter period his trade or professional income. This last may amount to a few hundred or many thousand dollars a year, and, whether large or small, his family, which has been arranged in accordance with it, must instantly be reduced to living on such part of a soldier's or sailor's scanty wage as he is not forced to spend for his own necessities. In most cases the volunteer will find his position open to him when he returns, but often enough an interruption of business relations means the beginning of a career all over again. These facts, it is pleasant to notice, have led in various parts of the country to attempts at rendering less unjust the apportionment of losses. The people of Freehold, N. J., for example, have formed an organization whose object is to care for those dependent upon men enlisting from that town, and pains are taken to have it clearly understood that, in the execution of measures to this end, all ideas of charity are disavowed and the obligation is assumed as an honorable privilege. At Scranton, Penn., a still more definite plan has been formulated. There the idea is for county societies to raise money enough to give each guardsman's family $7 a week while he is absent and $300 in case of his death. Steps of this kind should be taken everywhere, and if they were the members of many a regiment would be saved from the tortures of a divided duty.

—It has been repeatedly stated in the past few months that the ships of nations at war could not pass through the Suez Canal. That was the common belief, and many people who prided themselves on the accuracy of their general information have been not less confused than surprised to find, on looking the matter up, that they were entirely mistaken. The canal is as free—except for the little detail of tolls—to the navies of every nation and at all times as are the waters of the open sea itself, and this has been the case ever since 1883. Early in that year England, France, and Turkey agreed on a convention making the canal a neutral highway, and a few months later all the powers gave their acquiescence. The instrument explicitly permits the transportation of war material and ships of war through the canal, whether peace prevails or not, and only prohibits overt acts of hostility between or within three miles of the termini.

—Chicago is a place where men speak their minds with great freedom, and where actions are usually ascribed to their real motives, not to motives more likely to secure the commendation of disinterested observers. It may therefore be highly profitable to compare the course pursued by our own recalcitrant regiments with that of Chicago's Naval Militia, and, having seen that there, as here, the question of "identity" has been the cause of trouble, to seek instruction in the fact that, while here efforts are made to divide responsibility between the men and the officers, there it is all and openly placed on the latter. The Chicago privates are eager to enlist on any conditions the higher military authorities see fit to impose. Some of their officers say that not a step shall be taken until they are assured of keeping their commissions. The result is a deadlock, with enough excitement and disgrace to satisfy all our enemies. The situation is simpler than that in this vicinity, but he would be a bold man who said it was radically different. One obvious advantage of the simplicity of the Chicago affair is the fact that it prevents any nonsensical talk about "cowardice," of which we have heard vastly too much. Indeed, any of it is too much, for there never has been, and is not now, the slightest reason to believe , or even to suspect, that any New York Guardsman is afraid either of Spaniards or of hardships.

PERSONAL.

—M. Julien Viaud, the amiable Frenchman who has utilized his position in the French Navy as a means of securing free transportation to many parts of the world where he could find valuable literary material, and who has thus succeeded as winning for himself, as Pierre Loti, the prose poet, fame enough to hide his insignificance as an officer, is now engaged in advertising his next book in the most adroit manner. Having secured the privilege of an audience from the Queen of Spain, M. Viaud kindly extended to her the assurances of his distinguished consideration. Having thus lightened the burdens of the unfortunate Regent, he hurried from the palace to a telegraph office and revealed to an anxious world how Pierre Loti had borne himself during this momentous interview and all he had said in regard to Spain, France, the United States, and such other nations as he happened to recall. "I told her," he records, "that I could report what all my friends said at my departure, (I do not think these sentiments will be disavowed by any Frenchman,) that their entire sympathy was with Spain, and that their sorrow was great when they saw her attacked and abandoned." It will be seen that the gentle Academician, who has made something of a specialty of describing Queens, royal and other, has prepared the way for many a mournful and musical page about Maria Cristina. They won't show much vigor of expression, much accuracy of observation, much political knowledge or philosophic insight, but they will be sweet and pretty, quite safe for the young person's perusal, and very profitable to M. Viaud and his publisher. All of his books are that, and indeed, it is but fair they should be, since they form restful spots of quietude in the howling wilderness of modern French novels. It's really a pity however, that no foreigners approach the poor Queen who are not looking for "copy."

—Vermont has a rival for the glory of having produced the winner of that marvelous victory at Manila. Of course it is Ohio, insatiable Ohio, that claims him. Unabashed by naval records and biographical dictionaries, the Ohioans declare that Commodore Dewey was born at East Liverpool, just within the northeastern border of their State, and that he lived there until he was seven years old. Then, according to those interested, but not necessarily unveracious, authorities, the paternal Dewey moved to Vermont and took the hero-that-was-to-be along with him. Elderly residents of East Liverpool say that the father was a blacksmith and a man of note. They remember little George as playing about the smithy, and describe him as a courageous, good-natured boy, fond of active sports, and a favorite among his elders as well as with his playmates. What does Vermont say to this?

—Emile Zola and his counsel, M. Perreux, have published an explanation of their course in citing Dreyfus as a witness. Although the prosecution has selected only two lines in Zola's original article as basis for the new suit, those two contain the allegation "that the acquittal"—by order or not—"of an Esterhazy is the supreme denial of truth and justice." That much the defense claims the right to prove. Zola wrote that Esterhazy, prosecuted on the charge of Mathieu Dreyfus, was really the author of the bordereau for which Alfred Dreyfus had been condemned. "That being the case, we have the right to prove it, and Dreyfus, the presumed author of the bordereau, should be heard on the matter and should give his evidence, evidence which is calculated to show the good faith of Zola." It has been said that the acquittal of Esterhazy was not the denial of justice because Dreyfus had confessed. Dreyfus should be heard; it will then be seen whether he confirms or denies those allegations. At the Versailles trial, as at Paris Gen. Bellieux is to produce secret documents "crushing" for Zola because they were fatal for the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. It is Dreyfus and not Zola who can discuss those documents. The "fatal blows" which have been promised are meant for the head of Dreyfus. It is Dreyfus who should parry or receive them. As to the question of whether Dreyfus can be brought up as a witness there seems to be no doubt in the mind of the defendant, who cites the cases of Arton, a prisoner, when he gave evidence the other day; Baihaut, in the trial of the 104, Le Guay, in the Arton case, Faugaux, who was a convict, the accomplice of Ravachol, &c.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Board of Trade of Norfolk, Va., has formally requested Secretary Long to name one of the new battleships the Virginia and one of the new cruisers the Norfolk.

* * *

Somebody asked a raw recruit the other day what he was going to do when he met the Spaniards, and he promptly replied: "I'm going to shoot." Commodore Dewey seems to have acted on the same impulse at Manila Bay.

* * *

The Massachusetts State Cattle Commission, which has in its care the enforcement of the laws relating to contagious diseases among domestic animals, seems to be in danger of extinction. The Legislature has refused to appropriate any more money for it, and a bill to abolish it is before the House of Representatives.

* * *

The collection of autograph letters from literary persons and others of eminence received by the late Kate Field, and many of her own manuscripts, have been presented by Lilian Whiting, her literary executor, to the Boston Public Library. The collection is to be known as the Kate Field Literary Memorial.

* * *

President Eliot of Harvard University told an assembly of citizens of Cambridge, Mass., called to see what they would do toward the fund for the James Russell Lowell Memorial, that the contributions of the town to date had been so small that he would not mortify them by telling them the amount. About $4,500 of the $35,000 required is still needed, and the time for its subscription expires with this month.

* * *

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, which pensions its old and disabled firemen, has enacted a new law by the terms of which second wives or the children of such will not enjoy the benefits thereof on the pensioner's death. Fire and Water says that a mischievous practice has long obtained in that city, young girls marrying widowed pensioned firemen for the sole purpose of receiving the pension after the firemen's death.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Kincaid, who has preached with general acceptance and apparent success to several churches in Missouri for twelve years past, astonished his present congregation by pleading guilty in the United States Court, in Kansas City, last week to the charge of defrauding by means of "green goods" in complicity with his brother. Judge Phillips at first decided to fine them $300 each, but later continued the case for sentence.

* * *

John T. Kingston, Jr., a successful lawyer of Ashland, Wis., graduate of the State University, and member of the State Senate for two recent terms, has enlisted as a private in the Second Wisconsin Infantry. A fellow-member of the Senate is his Lieutenant Colonel, and he might himself have obtained a commission, but said he was ready to serve his country in the ranks. He was Postmaster of his town during President Cleveland's second term.

* * *

Lieut. William Winder of the Raleigh, one of the ships that destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, is a nephew of Commodore Dewey, a son of a naval officer of high repute, and a grandson of Ichabod Goodwin, the first patriotic war Governor of New Hampshire, who assumed responsibility for the expenses incurred in fitting out the first regiments of the Granite State in the war for the Union. Of course the Legislature relieved him of the burden when it next met in regular session.

* * *

Five able-bodied Americans revealed themselves on board the British steamer Osborne when she was two days out from London. When Capt. Rettle demanded to know the reason therefor they said they wanted to come here to fight for their country and hadn't a cent to pay their way. Capt. Rettle is an Englishman, but he metaphorically patted them on the back, saw they were well cared for, and just before the steamer arrived at Philadelphia gave them a dinner, at which toasts were drunk to the United States and England.

OUR HIGH CALLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our National history shows that it has already been our destiny to suffer and bleed as a people and Nation for three great principles in human progress: First, for religious liberty; second, for civil liberty, both of these for ourselves, and third, for the personal liberty of an enslaved and despised race in one section of our country. And now, after thirty years of peace, the call "To arms!" is again in our land, and mothers are weeping as they listen to the tramp, tramp of the marching soldiers, whose brave young feet are responding to the bugle call of war for the liberation of the oppressed of another nation less than a hundred miles from our shores.

"Are those poor Cubans worth all this?" was asked yesterday as from an eminence on Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, I saw 10,000 troops, National Guards, pass in review on that great camping ground which reminds one of the battlefield of Waterloo, where Pennsylvania is drilling her men for a service to which our destiny as a Nation is beckoning us on.

Well might this question be asked, for Pennsylvania, like other States is offering its costliest treasure, its noblest young men. Not a low, base face was noted among all those embattling hosts who passed swiftly in the manoeuvres and evolutions of the drill that is converting these citizens into soldiers to be intrusted with our Nation's high calling.

A gentleman at my side said: "Pennsylvania has always realized that the protection she owes to herself and to the Nation should be intrusted to men who have an interest in the State. Men of the best blood, brains, attainments, positions, and possessions in this State are here from a sense of loyalty to duty," as he pointed out privates in the cavalry and other service who could draw their checks for hundreds of thousands and even a million dollars, and others who represent the wealth of achieving ability as well as possessions, from every field of human effort in the Keystone State.

Conquest for selfish ambition of any kind, the usual motives for war, could not command such an army as this which has voluntarily exchanged the comforts of luxurious homes for the hardships of the common soldier and the possible perils of war. This scene, duplicated in every State in our land in proportion to its size, warrants the question:

Are the Cubans worth this cost?

Thirty years ago, as our destiny beckoned us on with roll of drums on battle-troubled air, we heard the voice, "Let my people go," and human chattel slavery was no more.

If we ask, Was the poor untutored slave in the cotton fields and the rice swamps worth the costly sacrifice of the life blood of the noblest youth of our land? history points to the fact that our flag trailed in the dust of defeat until we let the bondman go.

Our past shows that as a Nation we are called before the civilized world to be the exponent of liberty, freedom for the oppressed. We do not deny our many faults as a people, but they are the excrescences that, with Heaven's help, we are striving to remove, as we accept our high destiny as defenders of the oppressed, and lay upon liberty's altar the sacrifice our God demands.

Ninety miles from our shores 200,000 women and children have been starved to death as a method of warfare by a nation whose pastimes are sights of cruelty more befitting Nero's day than these last days of the nineteenth century. Should the sons of our sires stand idly by when remonstrance and entreaty fail?

Are the Cubans worth this sacrifice? The God of nations does not estimate values as we do. That the strong in attainment, in nobility of character, and in possession should rescue the weak is the loftiest virtue, and a reflection of His spirit whose supreme sacrifice for an inferior race is the glory of history.

Then let us reverently accept our mission, thanking God that He could trust it to us, looking to Heaven for help.

"Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

MARY H. HUNT.

Boston, May 6, 1898.

FARM MORTGAGE RATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the extract in to-day's Times from The American Agriculturist, entitled "Farm Mortgages," and rise in my place to protest against the misinformation therein as follows: "There is no rhyme or reason in demanding 10 to 12 per cent. or even worse on farm property, as is done in some parts of the West." I have been a resident of Nebraska since 1881, have been exclusively in the farm-mortgage business for fifteen years, and desire to say that in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas farmers are placing their loans at not to exceed 7 per cent. per annum on an average, and a great deal of this money which has been loaned in 1898 has not cost the borrower as much as 7 per cent. Local agents are making a house to house canvass with a buggy in Nebraska, making an open rate of 7 per cent. net to the farmer, and where his security is exceptionally good he can get his loan as low as 6 3-5 per cent.

While this is true, it is a fact that the contention of The Agriculturist that the rates in Western farm mortgages are too high is correct. The Western farm mortgage would go to the investor at 5 per cent. instead of 6 if it were "in rhyme and reason" with other investments, particularly with those upon farms in the East, as 5 per cent. is undoubtedly an adequate rate, considering the security behind the investment.

A. J. DURLAND

Middletown, N. Y., May 7, 1898.

Profit from Worthless Land.

From The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Kentuckian.

Mr. John R. Green has just closed a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company whereby he agrees to furnish them 30,000 cedar posts delivered at their track on his farm five miles from this city. The terms of the contract are not known, but it is believed that Mr. Green will make not less than $5,000 by the deal. Mr. Green has on his farm a large grove of cedars which have been practically worthless for years. The land upon which they grow is barren and rocky and could not be utilized. This contract affords a happy solution of a problem which has worried the popular farmer no little.

NUGGETS.

The Spaniards' Discovery.

Spain has probably perceived that the "Yankee pigs" are right at home in the trough of the sea.—Washington Post.

His Artfulness.

"Your husband is so amiable."

"Yes, he acts that way in public, so people will think the baby takes after me."—Chicago Record.

Awed.

"Have you read Rudyard Kipling's latest poem?"

"Yes; it's great, isn't it?"

"Wonderful! Do you know what it means?"

"No; do you?"

"No. What a genius he is!"—Cleveland Leader.

A Man of Resources.

Proprietor (of paintshop)—Why don't those clothing store fellows come for this "Misfit Parlors" sign?

Assistant—They broke up in business last week.

Proprietor—Then that sign is a dead loss.

Assistant—Oh, I don't know. Can't you sell it to some divorce lawyer?—Chicago Tribune.

No Doubt About His Power.

"There is no doubt that Dr. Fourthly is a powerful preacher. Have you ever heard him?"

"No I have never had an opportunity to do so as yet."

"You ought to come around some time, by all means. I know you'd be impressed. Why, upon several occasions I have noticed even the members of the choir listening to him."—Chicago News.

AMONG THE ROSE-VINES.

W'en I smells dem roses bloomin',
  Mem'ry sots hur picter dar,
Wid de sunshine like er glory,
  Restin' on hur lubly ha'r;
As she stood wid sof' han's trainin'
  Ob some stragglin' bit er vine,
While dat cool, wide hall wur stretchin'
  Frew de ole house jes behine.
Mawnin' breezes on er frolic,
  Tossed de jewdraps in hur eyes,
'Gabe dem merry leabs er shakin'
  Tell dey shivahed in surprise;
Gently downward from de blossoms
  Hangin' high up ovahhead,
Like er showah ob tendah kisses,
  Fell de petals white 'n red.

How dem posies looked up larfin'
  In dat face so sweet an' good,
Wabin' branches reached to tech hur
  While erpon de step she stood.
Shore dey knowed she lubed dere fragrance,
  'Joyed dere sassy leetle tricks,
As hur keerful han' outstretchin',
  Tendahly de buds she picks.
W'en ergin hur gown she pinned em,
  Nes'lin' in dat snowy bed,
How dey clasped de gentle buzzum
  Wid dere petals white 'n red.

Sof'ly bright de sky wuz smilin',
  Like hit nebbah knowd er frown,
Nebbah sont de wrathy teahdraps
  Splashin' downwud ter de groun';
Clar 'n fresh de air wuz blowin',
  Lawz, 'twud nebbah raise hits bref
In er storm of win' 'n tempes'
  Dat mought ruin mean ur def.
Pigeons cooed dere sweet "Good mawnin',"
  From de poach roof ovahhead,
Struttin' gayly 'mong de blossoms
  Wid dere petals white 'n red.

Heaps of trubble fell erpon us
  In de passin' ob de yeahs,
Mighty dim dese eyes am growin',
  Dey's done wep' so many teahs;
Still dey shore kin see de mistis—
  Lubly picter 'mong dem vines,
Whar de bressed mawnin' sunlight,
  Like er glory 'roun' hur shines.
While dem sassy posies scattahed
  Down erpon hur purty head,
All dere fragrance 'n dere beauty
  In sof' petals white 'n red.

W'en de road growd rough ter trabbel,
  Cut 'n tore dem tendah feet,
An' grim sorrer stole de gladness
  From hur smile so sad 'n sweet,
W'en erweary neaf de burden,
  Sof' we laid hur down ter res',
Wid er bunch ob roses clingin'
  Closely ter de silent breas';
Dar dey lay in peaceful beauty,
  Dough de bittah teahs we shed,
Fell like raindrops 'mong de blossoms,
  On dere petals white 'n red.

MRS. O. B. MERRILL.

ITALY VERGING ON ANARCHY

Bread Rioters in Milan Throw Tiles from the Roofs on the Heads of the Soldiers, Who Retire.

300 KILLED AND 1,000 INJURED

Rioters Converge in the Centre of the City Until Dislodged by the Troops —Rome Reports the Disorder Suppressed.

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 8.—It has been a terrible day at Milan. About 1 o'clock this afternoon a veritable battle occurred in the Via Semtraire. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured.

A Swiss merchant who has arrived here from Milan describes the events of Saturday as completely anarchical. According to his account, the leaders of the agitation evidently had well-arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and converged on a centre, where they rapidly constructed barricades. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to the roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the soldiery.

The gates of the town were held by troops in the evening and throughout the night, so that workmen employed outside were unable to return to their homes. In this way the rising was deprived of additional help from without. During the night the city was in complete darkness and funereal silence. Artillery, cavalry, and infantry bivouacked on the Piazza del Duomo, where reinforcements were constantly arriving.

Late news this evening from Milan says the Secolo has been seized and its editor arrested. The postal Telegraph offices have been closed and all dispatch of mails stopped. The public buildings are guarded, and artillery has been placed in position on the Piazza del Duomo. Many fugitives from Milan have crossed the frontier into the Canton of Ticino and to Fontana, among them the editor of the Italia del Popolo, the incriminated Republican paper, who eluded the police. Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city.

MILAN, May 8—8:30 A. M.—The night has passed without any further serious rioting, though the city was in partial darkness, owing to the destruction of the electric lighting wires.

A proclamation has been issued calling upon the people to remain tranquil, and reinforcements of troops continue to arrive here. They will guard the outskirts of the city.

At Monza, nine miles from here, there was a demonstration yesterday against calling out the reserves. The troops charged three times, and three people were killed and sixteen were wounded.

The Queen and Queen Regent of Holland, who were expected here, have been advised by the Government not to proceed to Milan.

ROME, May 8.—Another portion of the 1873 reserves and a portion of the reserves of 1874 have been ordered to be under arms by Tuesday. At this hour the city is quiet.

The Government's dispatches received up to 6 o'clock say that tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom. At Milan the rioters at the Porta Ticinese have been completely suppressed. Reinforcements continue to reach the city, and many arrests have been made, but Gen. Taga has ordered all the factories to reopen to-morrow.

Other dispatches from Milan report, on the contrary, the erection of fresh barricades by riotous mobs in the Via Bertani, at the Porta Ticinese, and at the Porta Garibaldi. According to these accounts the troops were compelled to use arms to disperse the rioters, and a Lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded.

Generally speaking, the agitation continues, but it is less intense. The authorities have ordered all Socialist and Republican clubs to dissolve. There is a rumor current that the rioters have driven back a train, under the impression that it was conveying soldiers.

Lieut. Gen. Bava-Beccaris, commanding the Third Army Corps, (Milan,) telegraphed the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, this evening: "The revolt in Milan has been suppressed and all resistance is now ended."

LONDON, May 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Lieut. Gen. Bava-Beccaris wired from Milan at 6 o'clock this evening, (Sunday): 'After new and serious attempts the rebellion has been quelled by fusillades and cannonades, and perfect calm has been restored. I have ordered the shops and manufactories to be opened to-morrow.' Later he telegraphed: 'Unfortunately fresh attempts at rebellion have been made, and the cannon are still roaring; but it will soon be over!'"

"Courts-martial will be constituted at Milan to-morrow (Monday) to judge the rioters arrested. I learn that the rioters of yesterday thrice unsuccessfully attacked the general telegraph office at Milan with a view of cutting off the city, when all other expedients failed. Gen. Vava-Beccaris used cannon to destroy the barricades, and a number were killed on Saturday, about a hundred.

"The Government has established the severest censorship in revising and stopping all dispatches containing what it considers dangerous matter. I learn, however, that the rioters at Milan succeeded to-day (Sunday) in occupying the central station, and delaying the departure of several trains. Gen. Bava Beccaris now has supreme power. No praise could be too high for the discipline, endurance, and patience of the soldiers under the most trying conditions. Not one moved a finger until the command was given, although almost all were injured by flying missiles, some bleeding badly.

"Soon the fight from the Corso Venezia spread all over the centre of the town to the Piazza del Duomo. The Via Torino, the Via Carlo Alberto, and the Via Orefici were centres of riot.

"One seemed to have returned to the famous five days of 1848—what with the rattle of cavalry, the incessant cracking of rifles, the discordant cries and words of command, and the bugle signals. Full particulars are not known, as they are not allowed to pass; but surprising was the quickness with which the barricades were formed in popular quarters, especially on the bridges over the canals. Carts, carriages, and street cars were overturned and piled up with furniture from the adjacent buildings, to the noisy joy of the crowd.

"Distressing scenes occurred all over the city—wives searching for husbands and mothers for sons, with explosions of grief after vain search or when finding them wounded or dead. In the centre of the town a continuous battle went on for two hours. In the popular quarters the mob resisted until nightfall.

"It is said that no such serious occurrence has taken place before in Italy. The events have even surpassed the terrible riots in Turin when the capital was transferred to Florence. Gen. Bava-Beccaris showed that he felt his responsibility and acted promptly, firmly, and energetically. In fact before night the troops had destroyed all the barricades and were camping in the streets and squares. No part of the city was without its complement of troops, while from the surrounding provinces reinforcements were sent in immense numbers. Most of the English and Americans have left Florence on account of the riots."

GLADSTONE LOSING STRENGTH.

He Has Been More Comfortable During the Last Two Days.

LONDON, May 8.—The bulletin issued this evening at Hawarden says:

"Mr. Gladstone has been more comfortable during the last day or two, but the local disease is slowly increasing and there is gradual diminution of strength."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

CARRIER PIGEONS FROM THE BRETAGNE.—According to the report of the French Transatlantic Company made in Paris, the experiments lately undertaken with carrier pigeons on board the Bretagne have proved satisfactory, thereby confirming the stories that were published here about the birds a few weeks ago. It will be recalled that [illegible] liberated half way between Havre and New York was caught in Connecticut. On the return voyage Capt. Renaud took from New York about fifty birds, which were released one, two, and three days out. Of these the company's office in Havre has no news. The birds remaining in hand were freed while the vessel was 250 miles, 187 miles, and 125 miles respectively from Havre. Most of these were back in Havre or Rouen the same day, the remainder the next or following days. None was lost. It has been demonstrated that the safest fliers were those trained in the seacoast towns, the inland birds being liable to lose their way too easily.

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VERDI'S PERMANENT ABODE.—That Verdi, the veteran composer, has definitely decided to forego a residence in Paris and to pass the remainder of his days in Milan has just been confirmed in an interview with him published in Il Secolo of Milan. A few weeks ago it was stated on what seemed to be good authority that he intended to make his future home in Paris. But his niece and his Milanese friends dissuaded him from the idea, reminding him of his great age, his poor health, and the sorrow that the inhabitants of Sant' Agata, where he has lived until now, would feel at his departure, with no hope of ever seeing the maestro again. He had wished, when his wife died, to have her body repose in the park of his estate at Sant' Agata; but on this point he has changed his mind, and he has caused her to be entombed in the chapel of the Home for Veteran Musicians which he founded a few years ago in a suburb of Milan. This was the principal reason why Verdi finally decided to spend his declining days in Milan.

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THE HEIGHT OF EUROPEAN AND UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—A German savant connected with the Berlin War Office has recently published some interesting statistical measurements of the rank and file of the different armies. He writes that the minimum height from 1840 to 1860 was 1.659 metres, (1 metre equals 39.37 inches.) The present measure for the German Army, by a decree of Aug. 3, 1893, has been lowered from 1.57 to 1.54 metres. For the Guards, with the exception of the light cavalry, the railway regiment, and the aerostatic battalion, the measure is from 1.70 metres down to 1.67 metres. In the French Army the measure has gradually come down from 1.624 metres under Louis XIV., in 1701, to 1.54 metres; for the cuirassiers the standard ranges from 1.85 to 1.70 metres. The minimal measure for the Italian Army is 1.55 metres. In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the minimum measure in 1858 was 1.578 metres, but the law of 1889 reduced it to 1.55 metres. England has the highest minimum standard, namely, 1.65 metres; the majority of the recruits exceed 1.68 metres in height. The Russian minimal measure is 1.54 metres; the Swiss, Belgian, and Dutch minimal standard is 1.55 metres; for the Swedish Army 1.608 metres, and for the Army of the United States 1.619 metres.

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SOME SPANISH NAVAL COMMANDERS.—The Spanish fleet organized at Cadiz is under the command of Admiral Churucca, a lineal descendant of the Spanish commander who fought against the English at Trafalgar. Should the fleet be divided, Rear Admiral de Espinosa will command the lesser war vessels. Señor de Espinosa is well known among French naval officers, having at one time been connected with the Spanish Embassy in Paris. He commanded the Spanish squadron which visited Plymouth, England, in 1895. He then flew his flag from Spain's only battleship, the Pelayo, which, owing to her uniqueness under the Spanish flag, is generally called "Il Solitario," a name first given to her by an Italian naval officer. Admiral Cuvera commands the Cape Verde fleet, while in charge of the torpedo flotilla is Commodore Villamil, who has the record of being the ablest torpedo officer in the Spanish Navy. He commanded the Destructor, the first torpedo-boat destroyer that Spain possessed. The Vizcaya, which visited New York shortly after the destruction of the Maine, is commanded by Don Antonio Eulate; the Vizcaya now has on board Rear Admiral Minerola, whose assignment reads that he has "supreme control in Cuban waters."

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REVIVAL OF THE BANDITTI IN ITALY.—La Tribuna di Roma prints the story of how a single banditto robbed a party of engineers and six laborers within a few miles of Siena and escaped with his booty. On the following day at sundown on the Via Tiberna near Ostia, only a few miles from Rome, a banditto threatened a wealthy countryman with a knife and robbed him of his wallet containing 2,000 lire, which had been drawn that afternoon from the bank at Ostia. This robber was not so fortunate as his Tuscan colleague, however, for the gendarmes fired on him and he was taken to the hospital fatally wounded. The robbery near Siena took place a mile to the north of Grosseto, in the region that divides the Tuscan from the Roman frontier, which was until 1896 the theatre of the exploits of the famous brigand Tiburzi and his band. The seven engineers, led by Deputy Romano Jacuro, himself an engineer, and accompanied by six laborers, were about to begin work on the new aqueduct when the banditto, armed with a modern magazine rifle, appeared from behind a rock and told the party to throw their valuables upon the ground and depart. This they did not hesitate to do. Then, at the command of the robber, they retraced their steps, keeping together as they had been ordered to do. Among the booty, which, with watches and money, is valued at 60,000 lire, was the pocketbook of the deputy, which contained five bank notes of 100 lire each. The gendarmerie at Grosseto was notified and the soldiers scattered through the hills to hunt the banditto down. It is believed in Rome that he is a member of Tiburzi's old band who made his escape to Sicily two years ago.

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THE COMING REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.—The German Government has at last made the official announcement of the date of the general elections. It is fixed for June 16. The delay in setting the day is said to be owing to the hope that the Conservative factions might agree upon some formidable course against the growing power of the Socialists, whose chances for an unprecedented representation in the Reichstag have already been presented in these columns. However, no tangible union has been possible among those who oppose the Socialist Party, as their interests lie in such opposed quarters. The present Reichstag, which was elected June 15, 1893, goes out of office June 15, 1898, hence the Government placed the day of the new elections as distant as possible. A majority vote is required to elect a member to the Reichstag, and as in many constituencies there are three or four candidates in the field, it is quite likely that not more than 200 out of the 397 Deputies will at once have seats. The seats where no majorities have been obtained will be contested a fortnight later in the Stichwahlen. As has been said before, the Socialists expect to increase their number of seats from 48 to 70. But the Agrarian Reactionary Association is spending a great deal of money and has placed candidates in 250 constituencies. If the Conservative landowners can elect only 100 of these they will be able on certain questions to manipulate a majority against the von Hohenlohe Government, which will force the Chancellor to retire unless the Emperor comes to his rescue with the imperial prerogative.

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GREAT NAVAL ACTIVITY AT BREST.—L'Aurore of Paris has received advices from its correspondent in Brest that "serious" naval preparations are being made at that place. Large orders for munitions of every sort are being filled at the Government works. The Decanville factory must furnish a large quantity of iron rail trucks within a month. The coast batteries at Brest and Ushant have been fully supplied with war-footing munitions and with their full complement of men and officers. Rear Admiral Fouloroch has placed his squadron on a war footing, preparations for which were begun several weeks ago under the guise of pending manoeuvres. Arrangements to mobilize a large force of sailors, marines, and troops at Brest have been made, it is said, for a careful investigation has been conducted to find out the exact number of men that can be billeted on the inhabitants of the city. The correspondent of L'Aurore adds: "The feverish activity of the port is such as to make alarmists believe that a naval war, or at least a demonstration, is imminent in some quarter."

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AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SUED FOR $50,000.—A case is being tried before the Supreme Civil Court of Vienna which has created great excitement throughout Austria-Hungary. When Count Badeni was Premier, it is alleged that Herr Davis, proprietor and editor of The Reichswehr, made an agreement with the Government by which he was to receive $50,000 annually if the policy of The Reichswehr followed the directions of Count Badeni. After the latter's retirement his successors, Baron Gautsch, and the present Premier, Count Thun, repudiated the contract. Herr Davis then attempted to make a similar contract with Count Goluchowski and Baron Banffy, but without success. He now sues the Government to collect the subsidy for 1897-8.

MAY GO TO CUBA THIS WEEK

Invading Army Likely to Get Orders to Move Soon After News Comes from Sampson.

DESIRE FOR PROMPT ACTION

War Department Impressed with the Thought that a Dangerous Season for the Blockading Fleet Is Now at Hand.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The exact date on which the first movement of troops for Cuba will begin is still withheld from the public, and there are sound reasons for believing that it has not been settled by the War Department. The one thing which seems certain is that when it is made it will be a movement in force considerably larger than originally was contemplated. That is why more transports are being engaged by the Quartermaster's Department and why more troops continue to be sent to Tampa.

Not many bureaus of the War Department were open for work to-day. One of the few head officials of the department who was on duty was Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. The Assistant Secretary has special supervision of the chartering of transport ships for the army. He found many telegrams demanding his attention to-day, dull as it appeared on the surface.

The conviction that wisdom demands a prompt and telling stroke by the army in Cuba is spreading among the men close to the sources of final authority in the War Department. One fact which is having marked weight in this direction is the danger from cyclones and hurricanes if the fleet is kept off the coast of Cuba much longer. It is recognized that one fierce Indian storm practically might destroy the blockading fleet, doing what the combined Spanish squadrons never would be able to do.

An army officer of high rank, whose duties are in connection with the making of war plans, commented to-day on the Key West dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, in which the peril the blockading fleet is subjected to from having to face tropical storms on a lee shore was set forth. This peril he believed to be a real one, and in it he saw a potent reason why the army should move on Cuba without any more delay than is absolutely necessary. This view is shared by many others in both the army and the navy.

It is confidently calculated here that Admiral Sampson will have accomplished all that it is possible to accomplish of the task assigned to him within the next few days. He either will have attacked and crushed the Spanish defenses at San Juan de Puerto Rico or he will have met and defeated the Spanish Cape Verde fleet, if it really has come to these waters. In either event there then, it is contended, will be no further reason for delaying the military occupation of Cuba. If the Spanish fleet is still on the other side, the capture of its only available base of supplies, at Puerto Rico, would prevent its venturing out here.

If Admiral Sampson meets and destroys the fleet, the landing of an army in Cuba would be the next logical step. Those who take this view expect to see the forces at Tampa afloat within the week.

CUBANS READY FOR INVASION.

Gen. Shafter Inspects the Transports at Port Tampa—Arms to be Sent to the Insurgents.

TAMPA, Fla., May 8.—Gen. Shafter and his staff went to Port Tampa and Picnic Island to-day partly to inspect the transports and the quarters of the first regiment that was sent to that point yesterday, and partly to recruit. Mr. Plant made a half festival of the day and military bands gave concerts at the port.

The Cuban leader Acosta has returned from his expedition to Cuba. He reports having more difficulty in leaving the island than in landing on it. He communicated at once with the Cubans under Perrico Delgado, the Lieutenant of Gen. Diaz who commands in Pinar del Rio, and sent arms and ammunition to the revolutionists. When leaving he was fired on by the Spanish patrol, but the Wilmington's guns soon scattered the enemy.

Gen. Castillo said to-day after conferring with Acosta that there will be no difficulty or hazard in sending our troops on the northern coast, and even quite close to Havana or Matanzas. He reports the Cuban forces here as being nearly 800 strong and full of spirit. They were, he said, to have been supplied with arms to-day, but they waited in vain at Cespedes Hall for them.

The Cubans are to get their guns tomorrow, it is said, but will not be supplied with ammunition until they are aboard ship. They are very anxious to go to Cuba, and if the American force is detained here much longer it is probable that they will be sent over on one of the transports, and march straight to Gomez or Diaz, carrying additional arms and ammunition for their comrades.

The examining board has reported on more than seventy officers, and has recommended all for promotion. One or two, among them Col. Cook, will be retired at the rank to which they would have been promoted. The tests have been very severe, and the board has worked hard under very trying circumstances.

There was quite an exciting and patriotic scene at Cespedes Hall in the afternoon. Three hundred Cuban ladies met to christen the two regiments that have been raised here. They voted upon names, and the regiments were christened El Junco and El Maine. There was a sharp contest between those who favored the name of El Maine and those who wanted the regiment called the Nestor Aranguren. One hundred and forty-seven voted for Aranguren, and 148 for El Maine. The women then voted to call the brigade the Nestor Aranguren in honor of the martyred Cuban hero. Women wept over the memories awakened by the event, and the presence of the fathers of both Junco and Aranguren added pathos to the scene.

This dispatch is filed at 10 P. M. After a careful investigation the Medical Corps here reports almost an entire absence of sickness among the troops. It was greatly feared that the soldiers who came from the extreme Northwest would fall ill under the hot sun, but they have remained perfectly healthy and strong. Some of the regiments left the Northwest during snowstorms and reached here a few days later in a temperature of 94 degrees in the shade. All of the men and horses have apparently suffered no inconvenience from the heat. The army is fortunate in being led by two immunes. Gen. Wade has also had yellow fever. Dr. Guiteras repeats his assurance that if the troops stay in the country in Cuba they will not have yellow fever. Only the coast cities are dangerous, and the disease is not known, he says, in the country.

Leroi Mine Sold for $3,000,000.

SPOKANE, Washington, May 8.—An agreement has been reached for the sale of the Leroi Mine, at Rossland, to the British-American Corporation of London. The price is $3,000,000. Half a million was placed on deposit in London to-day. About $2,500,000 of the purchase price will come to residents of this city.

Woman Stricken in the Street.

Mrs. Louisa Van Dyne, sixty-eight years old, of 339 Ninth Street, Jersey City, left home Saturday night to do some shopping. As she was returning she was prostrated at Ninth and Monmouth Streets, by heart disease. She was carried to her home where she died at midnight.

Insane Woman Hanged Herself.

Mrs. Dora Heisser, sixty-three years old, of Wallace Street, West New York, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself to the transom of a door. Her son, with whom she lived, says she had made three previous attempts at suicide. She has been insane for a year or more.

Missourians Who Want to Go.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Morgan of Lamar, who was a gallant Union soldier, wants to raise a regiment and lead it against the Spaniards; and Judge William C. Marshall of the Supreme Court offers his services in any capacity that they may be desired. Judge Marshall is a Mississippian and was a soldier in the Southern army at the age of fifteen.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

428 Results Show Monarchists 27, Moderate Republicans 151, Radicals 94, Socialists 29.

PARIS, May 9.—The elections for the new Chamber of Deputies passed off yesterday in orderly fashion. Among the Deputies reelected are MM. Alexandre Joseph Ribot, Henri Brisson, Ricard, Edouard Lockroy, and Alexandre Millerand. Second ballots will be necessary to decide the fate of MM. René Goblet and Emile Frourens. Among the defeated candidates are MM. François Deloncle and Jules Guesde.

1:30 A. M.—During the evening of yesterday there were some cries of "Vive la Commune!" and other demonstrations, with a few arrests.

The announcement of M. Drummont's victory at Algiers caused an anti-Semitic demonstration outside the offices of the Libre Parole.

Two hundred and twenty-three results have been announced, showing the return of seven Monarchists, sixty-five Moderate Republicans, forty Radicals, and twenty-three Socialists, with second ballots necessary in the other cases. M. Jean Jaures, the Socialist, has been defeated at Carmaux.

4 A. M.—Four hundred and twenty-eight results are officially reported: Monarchists, 27; Moderate Republicans, 151; Radicals, 94; Socialists, 29. One hundred and twenty-seven second ballots will be necessary.

The Republicans have gained eight seats. Among the successful candidates is Count Boniface de Castellane, who some years ago married Miss Anna Gould of New York.

SERMON FOR THE SEAMEN.

Dr. Van Dyke Speaks for Them at the Seventieth Anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society.

The seventieth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. The annual sermon relative to the society was preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

In his sermon he took occasion to dwell on the victory at Manila, and praised the seamanship and heroism of Commodore Dewey and the bravery of the American sailors. The text was taken from Psalm 104, xxv., xxvi., "The great and wide sea. There go the ships." Dr. Van Dyke chose as the subject "The sea, the men upon it, and the God above it."

In opening his sermon he said: "To-day the ocean's rôle in our life's drama leaps into extraordinary prominence. To-day our thoughts, our prayers, our hopes are mainly on the sea. There the enemies of this country are following secret paths, threatening our commerce with destruction, and our coasts with ruin. There the defenders of our Nation are assembled in their fleets ready to risk their lives in the cause of liberty and justice.

"From the distant sea has come already the news of a glorious victory under the Stars and Stripes, in the waters of Manila Bay. From the nearer sea may sound at any moment the roar of great guns telling of strife along our shore, and peril to our ports.

"Somewhere, we know not where, the future of our country may be soon put to the proof in a naval battle."

Dr. Van Dyke then spoke of the victory at Manila as being of Divine preordination, and gave as his belief that God would favor the Americans in the coming naval battle in our own waters.

Continuing, he said: "The sea is a safeguard to us. It makes it difficult for unwelcome intruders to meddle with us. It gives us a freer field and freer hand to settle the problem of civilization and perform the tasks which God has appointed for us in this hemisphere."

Dr. Van Dyke here praised the action of the United States in intervening to abolish the misrule and cruelty in Cuba. He gave a number of instances of particular cruelty, and spoke in high terms of the many acts of benevolence and charity of Americans in Cuba.

Closing that part of his sermon, he said: "We have to push the oppressors out of a tormented land, and set an afflicted people free, to choose their own Government and establish a true peace."

Dr. Van Dyke then went into detail about the personality of the American sailor. He deplored the custom of shipping agents robbing them of their hard-earned wages in order to secure new positions, and inferred that a great deal of this illegal practice was caused by the influence of the saloon.

He then said: "Do not forget the seamen! Our country needs them this year to defend her cause. Next year or the year after she may need more of them—sailors like those of the German gunboat Itlis, who when she was wrecked in the China Sea, went down singing the national anthem; like the crews of the American ships at Samoa, in the hurricane, who cheered from the decks of their fated vessels as the English cruiser, Calliope, steamed past them in safety; sailors like Dewey's men, who prepared for action 6,000 miles away from home as calmly as if they were sailing down Long Island Sound.

"Such men our country needs, and she cannot make them out of ignorant, dissipated outcasts. She must have at her command and ready to be drawn upon a class of intelligent, honest, seamen, willing to serve their country because their country is their friend."

At the conclusion of Dr. Van Dyke's sermon, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, Secretary of the society, made a short address on the work among sailors. He closed with an appeal for contributions to the society. Over $700 was raised.

MAINE SERVICES IN HOBOKEN.

Patriotic Songs Sung and Collections Made for Monument Fund.

At the request of the National Maine Monument Committee special services were held in a number of the churches in Hoboken yesterday morning and evening, and a large amount of money was raised for the Maine Monument.

At the evening service in the First Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Richardson took as his theme "Why the War?" He spoke at length on the existing differences between this country and Spain, and showed how the United States was justified in beginning it. Patriotic songs were sung by the choir, the congregation joining in the chorus. The entire collection will be turned over to the Monument Committee.

At several of the other churches the Maine and the war were taken as the subjects for the sermons, and in nearly all of them "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung at either the morning or evening service.

Haiti to Expel a Frenchwoman.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—Mme. Hermance, a French subject residing in Martinique and an octoroon, who is accused of having insulted the wife of President Simon Sam in the cathedral during the Easter service, in a quarrel over the occupancy of a seat, will be expelled from the country. The decree of expulsion will be published to-morrow. The quarrel grew out of an old feud. The French authorities endeavored to intervene, but without result.

Long Island Choir Guild.

The eighth annual festival of the Choir Guild of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island will be held on Wednesday. In the morning at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, 400 men and boys will give a musical programme, assisted by the Thirteenth Regiment Band. They will sing in the evening at the Cathedral, Garden City.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On account of a severe cold contracted by Miss Grace Golden in Boston the rôle of Marguerite will be sung to-night by Miss Edith Mason in the Castle Square Opera Company's revival of "Faust" at the American Theatre. Miss de Treville will sing the part to-morrow evening, and it is expected Miss Golden will be sufficiently recovered to appear Wednesday.

At the Irving Place Theatre to-night Agnes Sorma will be the recipient of a testimonial. She will appear in two characters which she has never played here before—Jane Eyre, in the prologue of Birch-Pfeiffer's drama of the same name, and as Laura, in Bjoernson's two-act comedy, "Newly Married." This will be the farewell appearance of the star and at the same time the closing performance of Manager Conried's successful season.

The American Dramatists' Club, at its annual meeting Saturday evening, elected the following officers: President—Bronson Howard; First Vice President—J. I. C. Clarke; Second Vice President—Howard P. Taylor; Secretary—Charles Klein; Corresponding Secretary—Charles Barnard; Treasurer—E. A. Purdy; Directors—Harrison Grey Fiske, H. C. Mawson, and E. A. Paulton.

SPANISH SPY IN THE TOILS

Strong Evidence Secured Against George Downing by Secret Service Officers.

EX-YEOMAN OF THE BROOKLYN

Trapped in Washington After His Return from a Meeting with Lieut. Carranzas in Toronto—An Incriminating Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Chief Wilkie of the Treasury Secret Service to-day expressed his unqualified belief in the guilt of the man arrested at his direction last night as a Spanish spy. All the circumstances in the case, he says, lead up to this irresistible conclusion.

He preferred that the story of the man's arrest should not have been public at this time, but he feels, now that an incorrect version has leaked out, that it is just as well that the correct story should be told. The man's name is not Rawlings, as originally announced, but George Downing. He is apparently about thirty-three years of age, and is five feet seven inches in height, and of athletic build. Mr. Wilkie tells an interesting story of the man's doings lately, and of the steps which led up to his arrest.

"Downing," he says, "is an Englishman by birth, but is a naturalized American, and was formerly chief yeoman on the cruiser Brooklyn. He was discharged from that ship about two months ago. Our information shows that last Friday he had a conference with Lieut. Carranzas, who was a naval attaché of the Spanish Minister Polo, and who then was at Toronto. He furnished Carranzas general information about the navy and particularly about the Brooklyn. He spoke in a disparaging manner of the American navy. After one and a half hours' talk he came to Washington at the direction of the Lieutenant.

"He left Toronto Friday afternoon for this city, coming via Niagara Falls, the Lehigh Valley, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. Before leaving Toronto Carranzas gave Downing an address, apparently that of a residence in Montreal, to which he was to send all the information he obtained. Downing arrived here yesterday afternoon and went directly to 916 E Street, where he had stopped prior to leaving the city about a week ago. Shortly after reaching his rooms he went out again to the Post Office and dropped a letter into the box for the address in Montreal which had been given to him.

"Our officers recognized Downing as soon as he arrived at the railroad depot, and kept a strict watch on his movements throughout the afternoon and evening up to the time of his arrest. The letter which he mailed was promptly intercepted at the Post Office and its contents examined. It contained a statement as to certain matters in Washington, said the writer would soon be able to forward some important information about the Holland submarine boat, gave a summary of the steps for the relief of Admiral Dewey, and promised data as to the movements of American coaling ships. Downing also said he intended to go to Norfolk, which place he hoped to reach Tuesday, and expected to obtain important information. The letter was signed simply with the initials 'C. D.'

"We were well satisfied by this time that the man was a spy, and arranged to secure his apprehension. We communicated with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department, to whom we gave a summary of the information in our possession, and then with Judge Advocate General Leiber of the army, who advised that the man be arrested and turned over to the military authorities. Downing returned to his room during the evening, after dining and reading the news bulletins.

"Accompanied by Capt. Sage of the Eighth Artillery, a Corporal, and a private my own officers and a policeman went to Downing's house, where they secured him without trouble. He offered no resistance, but appeared frightened and much surprised at what was taking place. He was handcuffed to the private, who, accompanied by Capt. Sage and the Corporal, took him to the arsenal, where he is under guard. We have turned him over to the military authorities for their disposition.

"I think there is no doubt of the man's guilt, which is sufficient, in my judgment, to justify the extreme penalty of the law."

Englishman Expelled from Haiti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—Mr. Trejelles, an Englishman, who, while reporting for an American newspaper was suspected of being a spy, was forced to take refuge on a foreign vessel, and is now on his way to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO ALARMED.

Great Precautions Taken to Avert the Operations of Spanish Spies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—It is believed the Government has been warned that the Spanish are intending to inflict great damage in San Francisco and vicinity, even if they have no fleets and armies here to do it with. The information is that spies will be relied upon to work havoc on this side of the continent, and it is greatly worrying both Government officials and local authorities.

Measures have been taken to guard against such contingency as far as possible, and the first result is the doubling of guards at all places particularly exposed to such attack.

Extra police have been detailed to assist the regular guards in watching over the battleship Wisconsin, now being built at the Union Iron Works; guards have been doubled around the Pinole Powder Works; precautions at Mare Island Navy Yard have been increased, and the great Spring Valley reservoir, which supplies San Francisco its water, is watched over by armed guards. The blowing up of the great dam at Spring Valley not only would leave San Francisco without water and without protection from fire, but would cause to be swept away the City of San Mateo.

W. H. KENT EXCOMMUNICATED.

Brooklyn Lawyer, Convicted of Forgery, Is Put Out of Church.

The formal excommunication of William H. Kent, the lawyer convicted of forgery, was announced from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. The action was taken at a business meeting of the church on Friday.

In making the announcement Dr. Abbott spoke of the regret with which the church reached such a decision, and said that it had been hoped that no such proceeding would be necessary, but that Mr. Kent had expressed neither penitence nor a wish for forgiveness, but on the contrary had written rather a flippant and defiant letter when a chance was offered to explain his action.

Kent's crime was a peculiarly flagrant one. He robbed his clients, who were mostly women, and reduced some of them from conditions of comfort almost to want. He owed practically all his advancement to the members of Plymouth Church, who took him up when he was a struggling young lawyer and gave him opportunities to secure clients and acquaintances. He was a man of grave and serious deportment and was regarded as a model of probity and piety. His victims were many of them, members of Plymouth Church. In one case he robbed the estate of a prominent Plymouth Church man, who had made Kent his executor.

DUEL AT A BAPTISM.

Two Men Killed and Several Persons Wounded at Almy, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.—At Almy, Tenn., a mining town on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, this morning a bloody shooting affray occurred in which two men were killed.

A large crowd had assembled to witness a baptism. Jerry West and Reuben Phillips engaged in an altercation. West invited Phillips to go with him out of the crowd and fight it out, but Phillips refused.

West took out his pistol and began shooting at Phillips, who returned the fire. Several shots were exchanged and both men fell, expiring almost immediately. Three men and two women were wounded, one of the men perhaps fatally.

AGED WOMAN KILLED BY FIRE.

Her Clothes Were Ignited When No One Was Near to Help Her.

Mrs. Susan Becker, sixty-three years old, of 2,596 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was burned to death yesterday in her house. She and her husband had lived there for twenty years. Three years ago the old woman suffered from a stroke of apoplexy, which made her helpless, and since then the couple have taken their meals with their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Tebbi, who lives with her husband, Louis Tebbi, next door.

Yesterday a neighbor rushed into the Tebbis' house and said he had smelled smoke while passing the Beckers' house. Mr. and Mrs. Tebbi rushed into the house and found Mrs. Becker enveloped in flames. They extinguished the blaze, and summoned Dr. H. Rockafellow of Jerome Street, near Fulton Street, but the old woman died a short time after his arrival.

It is supposed that she had gone into the kitchen, and in some way her clothing caught fire from the stove. Her husband, who is seventy years old, was in the Tebbi house at the time.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Amos G. Hull.

Amos G. Hull died Saturday at his home, 389 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Oneida County, this State, in 1815. He was graduated from Union College in 1840, and began teaching in Fulton, N. Y. In 1841 he was appointed Superintendent of Schools of Fulton, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar in that town. He was twice elected Surrogate of Oswego County, serving from 1854 to 1862. In 1860 he was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Lincoln for his first term. Mr. Hull moved to Brooklyn in 1862, forming a law partnership with Benjamin V. Abbott. He was a frequent contributor to the press on political questions, and had published "Treatise on the Duties of Town and County Offices." In politics he was a Republican. He was President of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in 1887 and 1888.

Mr. Hull married Cornelia E. Case, daughter of Jonathan Case, who was connected with the building of the Croton Aqueduct and the Oswego Canal. He leaves one son, Herbert G. Hull of this city, and two married daughters. The funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Addiston Hills.

Addiston Hills, the oldest active railway man in the United States, died Saturday in Cleveland, Ohio., after a brief illness from pneumonia. Mr. Hills was assistant to the President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and worked daily until last Tuesday. On freight traffic he was a high authority. The Vanderbilts had a high regard for him and always called on him when visiting Cleveland. Mr. Hills was born in Enfield, Conn., April 6, 1807. His first railroad service was with the Painesville and Fairport Road, a small line, commencing in 1837. He became General Freight Agent of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Roads in 1855. A promotion to the same position under the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road came to him in 1868. He was advanced to the position of Assistant General Manager in 1881, and in 1886 assumed the position he held when he died.

Henry T. Stanton.

Henry T. Stanton, often spoken of as Kentucky's "Poet Laureate," died yesterday at Frankfort, aged sixty-four. He was the author of "The Moneyless Man," "Out of the Old Year; Into the New," and other poems of National fame. He served as Adjutant under both Gen. John H. Morgan and Gen. John C. Breckinridge in the Confederate Army and won distinction as a soldier. After the war he was prominent in State politics and held a number of public posts. He was for years editor of The Yeoman, the official State paper.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL HENRY HURD, a real estate dealer at 115 Broadway, died Saturday at his residence, 107 West Ninety-third Street. Mr. Hurd was in the seventieth year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow at 4 P. M. The body will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

Mrs. VICTORIA AMIDON JOHNSON, daughter of the late Francis H. Amidon, died Saturday at her residence in the Sevilla, at 117 West Fifty-eighth Street. She was born in Jersey City, and was married first to William Tucker of New York. She spent very much of her time in traveling. The funeral will take place from the house today, and the remains will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. CAROLINA DANA JARVIS UHL died Saturday morning at her home, 256 Fourth Avenue. She was the daughter of Russell Jarvis, a lawyer and journalist. He was the first editor of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, and remained the editor until his death, in 1853. Mrs. Uhl was the granddaughter of Judge Josiah Dana of Chelsea, Vt., at which place she was born. She was a woman of literary attainments, and wrote both poetry and prose. She married John Howard Uhl, who, with a son and daughter, survive her. The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the interment will be at Rhinebeck.

ALPHEUS FREEMAN died at his home, 311 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, yesterday afternoon, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Ohio in 1822. When twenty-one years of age he moved to New York, and had since made his home here. For many years he was connected with the clothing firm of Freeman & Burr, subsequently Freeman & Oakley. During the past few years he had been connected with A. Raymond & Co. He was an active worker in the Calvary Baptist Church, being one of the deacons. He leaves a wife and four children, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur will officiate. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

2,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

Burned Out by a Fire in Duluth That Destroyed Fifty Dwellings.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—Fifty frame buildings on Minnesota Point, just above the ship canal, were burned this afternoon. An hour after the fire started 2,000 persons were homeless.

The district was populated by the poorest people in the city. The total loss is thought to be over $100,000.

Among the sufferers were fifty families of Jews, members of a colony, who were at a mass meeting praying for the success of the American Army in the war with Spain.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Prominent Men Speak at the Services in Calvary Baptist Church.

Services under the auspices of the American Sunday School Union were held in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, last night. Among the speakers were several of the most prominent workers in the Sunday school field in the country. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur presided and introduced the speakers.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the union, was the first to address the meeting. He gave a short history of the growth of the organization since its foundation, in 1824. "The organization has grown," said he, "until it now covers every State in the country. It is unsectarian and seeks the co-operation of every denomination.

"The year just past has been the most successful in the history of the union. In it over 1,800 new Sunday schools were founded and upward of 15,000 teachers and scholars were enrolled. Of this number there were over 6,000 converts to God."

The Rev. Dr. Crowe, Superintendent of the union, told of the methods adopted in starting new schools. "Our object," he said, "is to seek neglected poor children and bring them into the fold of the Almighty. The union is run on strictly business principles, and for that reason appeals to business men."

The Rev. F. G. Ensign of Chicago gave a description of the field work in the West. The Rev. Dr. Hall of Union Theological Seminary talked of the good being done by the union.

The Alabama Populists.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News, May 5.

The Populist Party has run its course in Alabama. The State Convention of that organization in Montgomery yesterday furnished convincing evidence of that fact, if indeed any further proof was needed. The meeting was sparsely attended, and according to all accounts was not only lacking in enthusiasm, but was also without unity of purpose or real hope of success. A State ticket was nominated, but it will be snowed under in the August election by Democratic ballots so deep that it is probable that the Populist Party will never again attempt to contest the right of Democratic supremacy in Alabama.

EXCITEMENT OVER UMBRELLA.

Man Charged with Trying to Steal It Chased by Policeman and Crowd.

Patrolman Peitaker heard screams on the stairs of the Sixth Avenue elevated station at Twenty-third Street last evening and found a young woman and a man struggling for an umbrella.

"This man is trying to steal my umbrella," the woman said, and the policeman promptly arrested him.

The excitement had caused a big crowd to collect, and a hundred persons followed the policeman, his prisoner, and the woman toward the West Thirtieth Street Station. At Twenty-eighth Street the prisoner wrenched himself free and ran, the policeman and his yelling crowd following closely at his heels. At Thirtieth Street there was a pistol shot, and the crowd scattered with wild cries of alarm. The prisoner was caught within a few steps of the station house. In the excitement the woman had disappeared.

The man gave the name of Charles E. Cook, Jr., and said he lived at 76 Washington Street, Hoboken. He declared that he did not know the woman and that the umbrella, which he held in his hand all the time, was his own. He denied having fired a shot, and no revolver was found on him. The policeman had heard the shot, but said he did not fire it. He also said he had recognized the woman as a member of the Young Woman's Christian Association of 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, whom he had often seen when he was on post in that neighborhood. Cook was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, Near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—BONNER.—On Saturday, May 7, at 115 East 21st St., by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Benoni Lockwood, Jr., to Mary Isabel, daughter of George T. Bonner.

MACNAUGHTAN—FISK.—May 7th, 1898, at Manchester, Vt., by the Rev. George Smart, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Fisk, to Ramsay Macnaughtan of New York.

DIED.

ESSELSTYN.—On Saturday, May 7, 1898, Eleanor, infant daughter of Everett J. and Sarah Blakeman Esselstyn.

Funeral private. Interment Monday afternoon at Claverack, N. Y.

FOYE.—Entered into rest at the home of his parents, 163 West 79th St., Louis Constant Foyé, in his twenty-first year, youngest son of Andrew J. C. and Katherine S. Foyé.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday afternoon, May 9, at four o'clock. Interment private.

FOYE.—On Friday morning last, of pneumonia, Louis Constant Foyé, youngest son of Andrew J. C. Foyé.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, 163 West 79th St., Monday, May 9, at 4 P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday, May 8, Alpheus Freeman, aged 76 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, 311 West 112th St., Tuesday, 5 P. M.

HAZEN.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, May 6, at her residence, 66 West 56th St., Annie Louise, wife Dr. Henry C. Hazen and daughter of the late Dr. J. Lewis Smith.

Funeral services 11 o'clock, All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., Tuesday, May 10.

HURD.—On Saturday, May 7, 1898, Samuel Henry Hurd, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 107 West 93d St., on Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

HULL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, May 7, 1898, Amos G. Hull, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 389 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 10, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—At her residence, "The Sevillia," 117 West 58th St., New York City, on Saturday, May 7, Victoria Amidon, daughter of the late Francis H. Amidon.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

O'CONNOR.—Suddenly, at Milford, Conn., May 7, 1898, Elizabeth Hepburn, widow of John Christopher O'Connor, in her 84th year.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2:45 P. M.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on May 8, of scarlet fever, Clifford Somerville, beloved son of E. Clifford and Minnie S. Potter, aged 6 years 10 months.

Funeral Monday morning, private.

SPOONER.—At New Brunswick, N. J., May 6, 1898, Ann Kearny, widow of Francis Jones Spooner, and daughter of the late John Gardiner Warren of New York City, in the 92d year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 10, at four o'clock P. M.

UHL.—Saturday morning, May 7, Carolina Dana Jarvis, wife of John Howard Uhl.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, 16th St., on Tuesday morning, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BAUER, George, 245 W. 66th St.	40	8
BONET, Fanny, 213 E. 21st St.	52	7
BAYEOSKY, Sarah, 418 Cherry St.	2	5
BRODSKY, Jacob, Montefiore Home.	36	6
BOUCHARD, Felix, 315 W. 26th St.	37	[illegible]
CONNELLY, Wm., 535 W. Broadway.	50	5
CARDONE, Anthony F., 427 E. 115th.	1	7
COLEMAN, Alfred, 1,050 3d Av.	57	6
DOUGHERTY, Jennie, 147 W. 100th.	27	8
DONALDSON, James, 234 E. 49th St.	51	6
FOLANDO, Rocco, 324 E. 115th St.	2	7
GERSENSON, Isidor, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GIES, Anna, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARTCORN, Mary, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARVEY, Patrick, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HILSEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JONAS, Herbert, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KERST[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KING, John, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUBLER, George, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOOKE, Rodney W., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEVINE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAWLOR, Thomas, 24 Charlton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEWIS, Mary E., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARKS, Dora, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURTHA, Patrick, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOORE, Jane L., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYER, William, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NUGENT, Christopher, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'DONN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'SHEA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PURPER, Ida, 185 Norfolk St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATTER[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERCOC[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PAULE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATTON, Frank, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REILLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENBERG, Moses, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RATHE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SENNEC[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIEBER[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMID[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STUBER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEFFLIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STARRE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SASS, Oscar, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, Jacob, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TULLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, Sarah E., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELTZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOHLG[illegible] Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHELAN, Mary A., 12 W. 44th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BIRD, John H., 53 Pineapple St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWER, Jane A., Home for Aged.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COHEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CROHEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COMBES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHIKET[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DORNHE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUMPRO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DWARK[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EICHHO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FENN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FITZPAT[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FITZPAT[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOX, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAIRBRO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIFFIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAMES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JACOBSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOCH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KALKER[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEMP, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOBLEI[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAYDEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LITTEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARCUS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCUE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDERM[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NOSS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEUMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLSEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBINS[illegible] Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEIFER[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STOKES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKILLIC[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAVIO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAYLOR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMP[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNDER[illegible] hattan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VALEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOLZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELLS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Splendid Sport Promised for the Four Days' Racing at Morris Park This Week.

C. H. MACKAY'S HORSES

He Purchased Four from Charles F. Bates to Present to Miss Duer, to Whom He Is to be Married—Successful Electrical Timer.

There is a promise of rare sport in the programme for the four days of racing at Morris Park this week, especially in that of Saturday, when the National Stallion race, for which the get of stallions are nominated before they are born; the Withers Stakes, and the New York Steeplechase Handicap are to be decided. The Fashion Stakes, which will bring together a number of high-class two-year-old fillies, and the Crotona Highweight Handicap will be the stake events of to-morrow, and the Toboggan Handicap should bring out a good field on Thursday. The stake programme for the week is as follows:

TUESDAY.—The Fashion of $3,000, for fillies two years old; 42 eligible; half a mile, straight. Crotona Highweight Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; 19 eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

WEDNESDAY.—The Larchmont of $500, for maiden three-year-olds, at time of entry; 16 eligible; seven furlongs. St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap, with $600 added, for four-year-olds and upward; a mile and one-half over six flights of hurdles.

THURSDAY.—The Bouquet (selling) of $1,000, for two-year-olds; 45 eligible; five furlongs, straight. Toboggan Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course.

SATURDAY.—National Stallion Race of $20,000, for two-year-olds; 157 eligible; five furlongs, straight. The Withers of $5,000, for three-year-olds; 75 eligible; the Withers mile. New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, with $750 added; 25 eligible; about two miles.

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One of the best sales in the New York horse market for some time was that last week of a pair of handsome chestnuts, 16 hands high, and a pair of blacks, a hand smaller. Clarence H. Mackay, who is to be married to Miss Katherine A. Duer in a few weeks, bought the horses to present to his bride, and paid a trifle less than $10,000 for the four. He bought them of Charles F. ("Fatty") Bates. Both pair are show horses, and as Miss Duer has for several years past been one of the most enthusiastic of the society women at the National Horse Shows in Madison Square Garden, it is probable that they may be entered for some of the blue ribbons. The horses are now at Perry Tiffany's place, down on Long Island, where they will be schooled for the ring.

⁂

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Crotona Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, to be run at three-quarters of a mile to-morrow: Cleophus, 140 pounds; Octagon, 139; Royal Stag, 138; Premier, 136; Irish Reel, 135; Isidor, 134; Merry Prince and Kinnikinnic, 131 each; Thomas Cat, 129; Lou Bramble, George Keene, and Damien, 128 each; Ben Ronald, 127; Sly Fox, 124; Warrenton, 118; Ruskin, 110, and Debride, 107. For the St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap, to be run on Wednesday, at a mile and a half, the following assignments have been made: Sir Vassar, 165 pounds; Marshall, 160; Kilkenny, 157; Waltzer, 155; Ben Eder, 152; Forget and Captain Piersall, 150 each; Dutch Skater, 149; Haphazard, 143; Ingomar, 142; Ben Brown, Marcus, Challenger, and Big Strive, 140 each; Beaumont and Lansdale, 138 each; Brown Red, Lady Dainty, and Alfy, 135 each; Valorous, Waterman, and Bergen, 133 each; Rheinstrom, Moslem, and Kinvarra, 132 each, and Mizpah, 130.

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The opening of the Eastern racing season at Morris Park, on Saturday, will be uniquely celebrated by well-known turfmen, jockeys, and bookmakers to-night at the Casino.

A group of prominent racing men and jockeys in a Broadway café one night recently were summing up their losses of social recreation, when one of the party proposed a big more or less formal reunion of the spirits of Eastern racing interests. Discussion of the suggestion soon took a deliberate turn. It was generally decided that a meeting of the kind should prove a tonic for the [illegible] social side of the racing man. Suggestions calculated to meet the approval of the followers of the sport generally followed one another in quick succession. One member of the party proposed a big gala turf jubilee at Madison Square Garden.

After some discussion it was finally and unanimously concluded by the impromptu committee to formally emphasize the commencement of the new racing season by a monster theatre party. The suggestion was carried instantly, and the Casino elected as the scene for the celebration. The performance will be freely punctuated with the wit and repartee of the field, grandstand, track and paddock. Walter Jones is slated to sing a ditty about racing; Marie Dressler is to garb as a jockey, and Daisy Dixon, Gladys Wallis, Lee Harrison, Richard Carle, Charles Kirke, and Willard Simms are all listed for interpolations of a racing character.

⁂

A hackney trotting competition is to take place at the Crystal Palace Horse Show, London, May 28, 30, and 31, this Spring. The time limit will be extended to 10 minutes and 30 seconds. Old Times, a hackney stallion then seventeen years old, who had been in the stud for thirteen years and trained only seven weeks, last year did three miles on a grass track, twelve laps to the mile, in 10:05, carrying twelve stone under saddle. Past records of the old English hackneys are interesting as follows: Bishop's brown mare, when eighteen years old, trotted sixteen miles in 56 minutes; Ogden's trotting mare trotted forty miles in three hours, carrying 252 pounds; a mare called Phenomena, trotted seventeen miles in four minutes less than an hour; and on a bet to beat that time she went seventeen miles in 53 minutes, which is wonderfully close to a twenty-mile an hour clip; a stallion named Black Tom trotted sixteen miles in 57 minutes; Grenadier, four miles in 13:30; Othello, a stallion, went seventeen miles in 58:40; and coming a trifle nearer our own day, Marshland Shales trotted seventeen miles in 58 minutes, carrying 168 pounds; Ramsdale Performer, trotted three miles in exactly 9 minutes; Read's Fireaway trotted a mile in 2:49; Jary's Bellfounder trotted nine miles in 29:38; Wrott's Pretender went sixteen miles in 1 hour, carrying 224 pounds; Jenkinson's Fireaway trotted two miles in 5 minutes; West's Driver, seventeen miles in 1 hour; Norfolk Cob trotted two miles in 5:40; the dam of Lund's Merrylegs went two miles and some yards over a furlong in 5:40 when she was twenty years old, and Lund's black filly trotted one hundred miles in 11:48:00.

⁂

The amateur branch of cross-country sport receives its main support from the hunt and country clubs throughout the country, but for the most part the interest manifested has been of the half-hearted kind, which is not productive of lasting results. There is, however, a notable exception in this line in the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., whose annual race meetings attract the best class of cross-country animals and are managed in a way that puts to shame many organizations of a more pretentious nature. The Stewards, judges, and all other officials are always carefully selected, and no man is chosen who is not well versed in racing rules and who will not enforce the same impartially. The attendance is always large and representative, and the racing in the past has been uniformly high class. There are numerous events on the flat, but steeplechasing and hurdle racing form the feature. The club's generosity in the matter of purses is proverbial, and the programme for this year's meeting, to be held May 28 and 30, is fully up to the past standard. Five events will be decided each day.

⁂

Much interest was shown by the spectators at Morris Park on Saturday in "Tommy" Burns, the crack lightweight jockey, who had such a successful season in the saddle in the South during the Winter. The jockey had a mount in the second race, and in the third, fourth, and fifth. In the latter he rode August Belmont's Filon d'Or, with such admirable judgment that he just nipped Counsellor Wernberg on the post and won by a head. At that part of the Eclipse course where it turns into the main track it looked as if Counsellor Wernberg could not lose, but by dint of hard riding, Burns got his mount going, and managed to land him. Burns is a little, wiry fellow, with an excellent pair of hands, is modest, and is credited with being as good at judging pace as was the late Isaac Murphy.

⁂

The coaching parade, which was to have been held on Saturday, but which was declared off on account of the war, was missed by the racing crowd, for had the coaches turned out, there would have been a brave showing on the carriage field. As it was, there were only a few coaches, one of them the Good Times, tooled by T. Suffern Tailer and Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip, and another by Alfred Vanderbilt and Robert Gerry.

⁂

A new device on the Eastern race tracks, was tried on Saturday during the running of the Metropolitan Handicap. This was an electrical timer, operated by the official in charge, and it flashed the time of the leader at the quarter, half, three-quarters, and finish, as the race was being run. The work of the new device was eminently successful, and its use may be adopted generally on the tracks in the metropolitan circuit.

⁂

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Turf Association on May 2 it was voted to reduce the membership initiation fee from $1,000 to $500. Messrs. E. N. Marks, George A. Wheelock, O. A. Jones, S. Lichtenstein, and H. Stedeker were elected members of the Governing Committee, and R. L. Rose, E. M. Gaines, and T. G. Sullivan a Committee on Arbitration.

⁂

H. P. Headley has purchased of W. A. McConnell the brown filly, Happy Ten, 3, by Tenny, dam imp. Happy Sally II., by Petrarch or Blantyre out of Cecilia by Blair Athol, for $200. She will go to Mr. Headley's Beaumont Stud and become a brood mare.

⁂

The stable of John W. Schorr & Son, during the Memphis meeting just closed, stood at the top of winners, with $13,117 to its credit. Of the amount $6,650 was won by Lieber Karl.

⁂

Fleur de Lis was at exercise on April 25 for the first time in three weeks. It is not likely that she will be a starter in the Brooklyn or Suburban, according to recent reports of her condition.

⁂

Hardy Campbell has purchased of A. J. Joyner the brown colt Mr. Clay, 2, by imp. Darebin, dam Miss Clay, by Hindoo, for $2,500.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Had Little Trouble in Defeating Louisville—St. Louis Won from Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	8	2	.800
Cincinnati	12	3	.800
Cleveland	12	5	.706
Brooklyn	9	4	.692
Chicago	8	6	.571
Boston	9	8	.529
Pittsburg	7	9	.438
New York	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Louisville	5	14	.263
St. Louis	3	10	.231
Washington	3	11	.214

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Baltimore in Boston.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Montreal, 13; Buffalo, 5.
At Syracuse—Rochester, 7; Syracuse, 2.
At Paterosn—Paterson-Hartford, (rain.)
At Newark—Newark-Lancaster, (rain.)

CHICAGO, May 8.—Taylor pitched in great form to-day and was perfectly backed up. Clements's batting and the third-base play on both sides were the features. Attendance, 16,000. The score:

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ....0 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 2—8

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Friend and Donahue.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—The Colonels could not touch Hawley to-day. Ehret was supported poorly. He was presented with a gold watch by the members of the Cincinnati team, and a gold chain and diamond locket by the Beefsteak Club, of which he is a member. The score:

Cincinnati ....0 0 1 1 1 2 0 2 .—7
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Louisville, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Ehret and Wilson.

TO FORM A VIGILANCE SOCIETY.

Residents of Williamsburg Aroused by Many Burglaries and the Inaction of the Police.

A vigilance society is about to be organized in Williamsburg. During the past week a dozen burglaries have been committed in that section, and the police have been unable to obtain the slightest clue to the perpetrators. The residents have become disgusted with the indifference with which their complaints are met by the police and have decided to take the matter of protecting their homes and places of business into their own hands.

One factory, that of Plate, Clark & Co., in Berry Street, near South Ninth Street, has been broken into four times recently, and each time the thieves secured considerable booty.

A week ago last night burglars entered the home of L. K. Philips at 830 Putnam Avenue, and after ransacking it, sat in the library, where they packed the plunder, smoked cigarettes, and ate sandwiches and pies. Mr. Philips says that the thieves carried away wedding presents, jewelry, and silverware amounting in all to more than $1,000. He reported the robbery, he says, to the police, but has heard nothing since from them.

In one block, that on Bedford Avenue, opposite the fountain, between Clymer Street and Division Avenue, five residences were broken into on three nights last week, and in four cases the burglars escaped easily with their plunder. The houses were those of Joseph Wickert, a shoe manufacturer, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street; Dr. George E. Barrett, dentist, at 487 Bedford Avenue; James Hogan, Superintendent of the National Tobacco Company, at 485 Bedford Avenue; I. S. Douglass, proprietor of the Division Avenue livery stables, at 483 Bedford Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Church, whose rectory is at 481 Bedford Avenue.

Dr. Darlington was reading in his library at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when he heard a noise in his yard, and, raising the shade of the window, saw three men run through the yard and scale the fence. They must have been frightened, for they left the greater part of their booty piled in a corner in the basement. The small quantity of silverware they carried away is worth less than $100. From each of the other houses they secured property valued at from $800 to $1,200.

The offices of two large livery stables on Clymer Street were also broken into on Friday night, but the thieves must have been frightened away before they had a chance to get to work, as nothing was stolen.

The police have been keeping these burglaries quiet, and at the Lee Avenue Police Station last night the Sergeant at the desk said that he had no record on the blotter of any burglaries during the week. The victims when informed of this were indignant and expressed their indignation in emphatic terms. All expressed their willingness to join the Vigilance Society—the promoters of which are Messrs. Plate and Clark and Peter Holler, jeweler, of 64 Broadway—and to subscribe $100 or more toward its maintenance. They said it appeared to be the only way to protect their property and compel the police to do their duty.

A Private Gashouse Explodes.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 8.—The residents of Netherwood were startled early yesterday morning by a terrific explosion, followed immediately after by a large sheet of flame belching high in the air and illuminating that section of that city. Investigation proved it to be the explosion of the private gashouse of H. C. Talmadge of Belvidere Avenue, who manufactures the illuminant for his own residence and outbuildings. The fire department was called, but the gashouse was destroyed before they could get to the scene. This is the second time that an explosion has occurred on the Talmadge grounds.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Interesting Events for Men and Women Announced by the Ardsley Golf Club.

SEVERAL NEW CUPS OFFERED

Armstrong Gold Medal Will Be Contested This Week by Staten Island Players—Newburg to Have an Open Tournament in June.

Dr. W. Gill Wylie, who within the past year has come to be quite a formidable golfer, is determined not to lose the championship of the Ardsley Club this season without a good struggle. He won the honor last Fall, and the next semi-annual competition, for it will come on Saturday, May 28. It is a scratch tournament, 18 holes, medal play. Dr. Wylie will have some good men to meet, for J. B. Tailer, Roderick Terry, Jr., Yale's able golfer, and Malcolm Graham, Jr., may all enter for the prize.

The large number of members who used the Ardsley links last week gives evidence that the golfing spirit of the club is steadily growing, and accounts for the generous list of club contests just announced by the Greens Committee.

The series of Saturday weekly handicaps, which proved so successful last year, went into effect last Saturday, and will be continued right through the season, with the exception of those Saturdays upon which some special event is announced. On May 21, besides the handicap, there will be an approaching contest for a cup given by Malcolm Graham, Jr.

The ladies' events for the month are also numerous. Beginning to-morrow the regular series of handicaps will be held every Tuesday in May, June, September, and October, the winner securing the most points to receive the silver cup offered as first prize. The semi-annual ladies' championship tournament of the club will commence Tuesday, May 17, 18 holes, medal play, the best four qualifying to play off at match play on the succeeding days. The championship is now held by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane. She has been playing considerably in the South during the past Winter with her husband, and will made a good effort to hold the honor for another six months.

Golf Cups for Ladies.

Malcolm Graham, Jr., has also offered a cup for an approaching competition by ladies, to be held at the same time as the men's contest—May 21. On Wednesday and Thursday, May 25 and 26, there will be a series of all-around events, including a scratch medal play tournament at 18 holes and driving, putting, and approaching contests. Mrs. R. M. Thompson has offered a cup on the point system for the one gaining the most points in these last two days' events. The best score at medal play counts 8 points, the best drive and approach 5 points each, and the best putting 6 points. Lower figures go to second and third in each event. More ladies will play golf on the Ardsley links than last year, and all of these contests will have sufficient competitors to make them exciting and interesting.

The Armstrong gold medal competition at the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club next Saturday will bring out all the golfers—expert and otherwise—which the club can boast. It is the first time that the club has had a regular championship contest with its distinctive trophy. George E. Armstrong is a good man to offer such a prize, for he holds the championship of the Richmond County Country Club, and is the Captain of the Staten Island Cricket Club's golf team. Among the competitors will be John R. Chedwick, Albert E. Paterson, Charles Stewart, C. T. Stout, C. A. Fry, William Witherspoon, and Malcolm Graham, Jr. On Saturday, next week, the golf team of the club will play the St. Andrew's team, on the latter's links at Mount Hope, Westchester County.

Open Tournament at Newburg.

The first annual golf tournament of the Powelton Club of Newburg, N. Y., will be held on June 16, 17, and 18, open to all members of the United States Golf Association. There will be three prizes—a cup or trophy offered by Messrs. H. N. Bain & Co. of the Palatine Hotel, Newburg, to be played for by the sixteen having the lowest scores in the qualifying round; the Powelton Club Cup, offered by the club for all below the first sixteen, and a handicap cup, to be played for on the last day of the tournament. The Powelton has greatly improved its links this year.

The Richmond County Country Club, which has already opened its golf season very successfully, will soon be able to play over its new eighteen-hole course which is now nearly ready for use. Willie Collins has been re-engaged as professional during the season, and he has put the old nine-hole course in excellent condition. Several interesting events for the coming weeks have been arranged.

Next Saturday the club team will play the golf team of the Rockaway Hunt Club, the game taking place on the Staten Island links. A handicap competition will be played on May 28 for two prizes, the net score prize being presented by R. H. M. Baldwin, and the prize for the lowest gross score by J. E. G. Higgins. On Decoration Day there will be tournaments for both men and women. H. B. Montgomery has offered a cup for a men's foursome contest to be played June 18.

OPPOSITION TO MR. QUIGG.

District Leaders Call Upon Mr. Platt and Advise Him Not to Support the Chairman.

After the meeting of the Republican State Committee Saturday night and early yesterday morning many of the district leaders called upon Senator Platt and expressed their opposition to Congressman Quigg, the Chairman of the County Committee. They told Mr. Platt it was understood that he was pledged to support Mr. Quigg for re-election, and they believed it would be a disastrous experiment. It is declared that Mr. Quigg cannot carry his own district and that if he is elected to the committee it will be from some district where the independents are less numerous than they are in the Nineteenth.

Unless the anti-Platt Republicans show up at the enrollment stations to-morrow, the last day of enrollment, in far greater numbers than their action during the fifteen days allowed by the new primary law would seem to indicate that they will do, the organization men will control the primaries to be held June 7.

Mr. Quigg made himself unpopular by his utterances in the last campaign, and he has taken no trouble since then to heal the differences between the factions of the party. Several of the district leaders have said openly that under another leader a solid front can be presented to the foe next Fall. Under Mr. Quigg they see nothing but disaster before them. Senator Platt told them that he was not pledged to Mr. Quigg in any way and that the next Chairman of the County Committee would be the delegate who received the most votes.

The local leaders, including Senator Platt, were amused yesterday at a published story that they were opposed to the renomination of Gov. Black and that the State Committee had indorsed his administration only in response to the demand of the up-State leaders. None of them could understand how the story started, and all of them declared that, to the best of their knowledge, there was no truth in it.

Gov. Black's independence on certain measures—such as the primary election law—they said, had been more than atoned for by his readiness to support the organization and his consistent willingness to appoint to office only such men as the organization indorsed.

Canadian Officers Coming.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

The current issue of The Military Gazette says: "It is expected that Surgeon Lieut. Col. Tobin, Deputy Surgeon General, representing the medical branch; Lieut. Col. Wilson, R. C. A., representing the permanent force, and two other militia officers to represent the militia, will be sent by the Militia Department to be attached to the United States Army, to observe, on behalf of Canada, the organization and movements of the United States Army in the war with Spain."

MELBA IN A PANIC.

How Her Last Concert in San Francisco Was Interrupted by a Fire Next Door.

From The San Francisco Bulletin, May 1.

At 9 o'clock this morning promiscuously scattered about the California Theatre were sealskin jackets, elegant wraps of all sorts, rich silk fichus, opera bonnets, silk hats, opera glasses, and other property of like nature, the ensemble representing at least $3,000, if not more. Mutely, but forcefully, the disordered appearance of the theatre told of the panic that had reigned the night before, when hundreds upon hundreds of people, impelled by the mad impulses of fear, rushed for the street, while the cry of "Fire!" resounded throughout the auditorium.

The farewell evening of Mme. Melba's season in San Francisco will be one long remembered by the prima donna and never forgotten by the throng that had assembled to hear her. It seemed as though a strange destiny hovered over the California Theatre and insistently demanded that the programme should not be rendered. In view of subsequent events, it is indeed a wonder that a calamity did not result and that no lives were lost. Probably it is due to the excellent management of Messrs. Friedlander, Gottlob & Co., as well as to the cool head and excellent work done by Treasurer Louis Morganster, ably assisted by Policeman Heins, that the affair terminated with no more serious results.

First a Steampipe Bursts.

In the first place the nerves of the people present were sorely tried by the bursting of a steam pipe under the stage. Then the incessant hammering of two mechanics who sought to repair the damage caused the performance to be interrupted, and the curtain was rung down. A feeling of nervousness made itself apparent, and was scarcely allayed when Manager Melville Marx appeared and announced the cause of the disturbance. Finally the programme was resumed and the former trouble almost forgotten when the glare of a fire shining through the windows on the east side of the theatre roused the gallery and brought the series of incidents that had disturbed the enjoyment of the evening to a sensational climax.

For quite a little while the people in the balcony and on the lower floor of the theatre could not ascertain just what it was that created the commotion above them. Rumors of a fight in progress at first reached their ears. Men stood up, women craned their necks, and the restlessness and uneasiness spread rapidly. Some few started out, and there were cries of "Sit down!"

The Manager's Panic Speech.

Meanwhile, on the stage Manager Marx, with his assistants, was anxiously debating just what to do. It was known to him that the Bush Street Engine House was on fire, and he could see the glare of the flames through the theatre windows in the gallery. He hardly thought there was any danger to the people in the California, but how to get them out quietly and quickly was a puzzling matter.

Finally he came before the curtain and started to make a speech. He announced that there was no danger; that there was no necessity for a panic, but that it had been deemed best for the audience to withdraw quickly.

At any other time, no doubt, no rush would have occurred. But already much had occurred to try the nerves of the people, and when he spoke of panic, then at once the place was in a turmoil.

Women shrieked, some fainted, and had to be assisted to the open air. The men, too, many of them, lost their heads and rushed from their seats exerting all their strength in roughly seeking to gain the street. Cooler ones, however, managed to a certain extent to hold the throng partly in check. But the rush toward the main exit was rapidly gaining the appearance of a general mêlée. Here it was that Treasurer Morganster and Policeman Heins did good work. Loudly but calmly shouting to the people to keep cool, they opened all of the auxiliary exits, and thereby prevented a jam that might have been attended with fatal results.

The Rush for the Exits.

Mayor Phelan, who happened to be present, sought to divert the stream of wild humanity from the main exit, and cried out that over the stage to the rear of the theatre were ample opportunities for escape. He exhorted all to go quietly, however, and, with other gentlemen present, assisted many ladies to climb from the seats of the orchestra to the stage, whence they made their way into the street by way of the California Hotel lobby.

While assisting the Mayor, Public Administrator Freese quite seriously injured his hand by the bursting of an electric light bulb. He was deeply cut by the broken glass.

In reality, it did not take long to empty the theatre, but during that time intense excitement prevailed. From the balcony the crowd poured down the stairs. One ruffian, not waiting to walk, swung over the balustrade. In so doing, his feet struck a woman in the forehead, inflicting an ugly bruise and nearly knocking her down. Not waiting even for an instant to see what he had done, the fellow jumped to the floor below.

The Fire that Caused the Trouble.

The fire started in the engine house adjoining the theatre. It is believed the blaze had its origin from the gas heater near the boiler, where the water is kept hot. In a very few moments the fire had spread to the St. George stable next door, and the inflammable material was rapidly being licked up by the flames, while a shower of sparks was borne over the street. Smoke, too, poured into the theatre, likewise finding its way into the California Hotel, where the guests, many awakened from a sound sleep, were thrown into a panic but little worse than had taken place in the theatre. In the gallery of the latter place the greatest excitement of all prevailed. There the smoke was most dense, and it became so hot that the backs of the chairs along the top row were scorched. An incipient blaze, however, was quickly put out by the firemen from the chemical engine.

All managed to escape safely, however, and the police did good work in preventing a blockade on Bush Street, thereby preventing an interruption of the stream of people rushing from the theatre. Lively scenes, meanwhile, were being enacted in the stable. The fire in the engine house had been easily put out; not so, however, in the barn. Some thirty or more horses had to be led out. This was attended with no little difficulty, as some of the frenzied animals persisted in running back to the burning barn. None of the animals was lost, however, and all of the buggies and harness as well were saved. Capt. Comstock of the Fire Patrol estimates the total damage by fire and water to the engine house at $10,000. Simon Seymour, who owns the building occupied by the stable, fixed the loss at $50,000. This is, however, a maximum estimate, and the real damage will very probably not reach such a high figure. This morning John Murphy, owner of the St. George stable, would not make an estimate of his loss. His entire stock of hay and grain was destroyed, and it was but lightly insured.

Garments Left Behind.

As evidence of the rush with which the people left their seats, thirty expensive sealskin wraps were collected this morning from various portions of the theatre. Of these by noon Manager Friedlander had returned twenty-two to their rightful owners. At least a dozen other jackets were found. Eleven pocketbooks have been returned, there being still fourteen uncalled for. Twelve lace fichus were recovered, and nine silk hats. Fifty canes were left behind, nearly as many umbrellas, and such a number of ladies' hats and opera glasses that no count was taken.

Mayor Phelan lost a diamond pin, but is not sure whether it was while in the theatre or it was stolen from him on the street. One lady this morning inquired if an opera-glass bag containing a large sum of money had been found. It had not been recovered up to noon.

Melba Calm.

A card sent to Mme. Melba's room in the palace shortly after the fire brought forth the manager of the queen of song. Mr. Ellis said that Mme. Melba could not be seen, as she was engaged, with the help of a few friends and a substantial repast, in overcoming the excitement and fatigue of the night.

"No," said Mr. Ellis, "Madame did not faint. She is very brave in the hour of danger. True, she might have become nervous to the verge of collapse, but I am sure she did not faint. One cannot do else than wonder at her heroism when one stops to consider the succession of frightful experiences she was forced to go through. To begin with, a pipe from the hotel boiler which ran under the stage exploded. The escaping steam crept up between the cracks of the stage and enveloped Melba in a hallo of mist. That was bad enough, but when a crowd of mechanics, who have no more poetry in their souls than a steel crane, began to hammer on the pipe with a total disregard of the melody above them, you may imagine how harrowing it was to the artist before the footlights. Right on top of all this the fire broke out. It started in a stable and spread to the roof. People sprang from their seats, and I, advancing to the front of the stage, implored them to be calm, but to no purpose. Then I ran back to find Melba and protect her. I discovered her keeping calm while a couple of people were fanning her. Yes, I am sure she did not faint; at least not in my presence."

Maine Towns Should Not Fear.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Senator Frye is quoted as saying that there has been more cry for protection from people along the sea coast of Maine than from Florida, which is near to the scene of hostilities. He may not have made the statement, but there can be little doubt that there has existed, and still exists, a great deal more anxiety on the part of people upon our seaboard than there is any reason for. It is within the bounds of possibility that a Spanish ship may come on to our coast and fire shots into some of our coast towns, but it is extremely improbable that anything of the kind will occur. If the Spaniards had ships enough to keep our fleets in check and some to spare, they might send the latter along our coast to destroy property from pure wantonness, and it is not improbable that their disposition would be to do so. As the case is, if they sent a fleet of several ships to the coast of Maine they would be almost certain to lose them, for Commodore Schley's squadron would be quickly aware of their presence and cut off their retreat. A bombardment of Maine coast towns could not be undertaken, except at very great risk of losing the vessels engaged in it. Indeed, their loss would be almost certain.

CHATTANOOGA TO-DAY.

Great Growth Since the War of One of the Most Enterprising Cities of the South.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Those of us who have lived here since the end of the civil war are apt to lose sight of the town Chattanooga was thirty-three years ago. All men are prone to forget the days of small things. It is characteristic of human nature to worry over the future and complain of the present. In a word, discontent is one of the best developed of human propensities; and this is as it should be. If mankind was contented there would be no progress, but retrogression. Whenever men become fully satisfied with their condition progress will cease and retrogression will begin.

The evidence that Chattanooga has been discontented is to be found in what her people have accomplished in the third of a century since the town began its career under the new dispensation, ushered in by the termination of our fratricidal strife. There was then nothing here that spoke, to the common understanding, of the town's great future. It was a very unpromising collection of rather shabby houses, hulking structures left by the army, that were as big as they were ugly; very little accumulated capital, probably 1,500 bona fide citizens, who had cast their lot with Chattanooga, and a large amount of human riff-raff, that the army had attracted here, stranded. It was one of the poorest and one of the most hopeful, optimistic, and plucky populations in this country. There were no idlers among the real citizens. Every one had something to do, and he did it with all his might; and that was what made Chattanooga.

A Few Citizens Were Wise.

A few of the people realized that here was a grand strategic point of commerce. They reasoned that commerce and war followed the same lines and found the same centres of operations. They also had some idea of the latent wealth by which the town was surrounded, knew something of the mineral and agricultural riches that only waited on the hand of skill wielding the talisman capital for their development. Those who saw the possibilities of the place were willing to work and wait. They have worked and waited to good purpose, if we contrast the Chattanooga of 1898 with the unsightly village of 1865.

Chattanooga, as she is seen by the stranger, is one of the most attractive cities in the country. Well built, fine streets, handsome public buildings, large and fine schoolhouses providing room for the instruction of 6,000 pupils, churches of every denomination that cost $1,200,000 and seat 14,000 people. One of the best regulated and administered school systems in the country has been perfected here in the last twenty-five years—a system that is unexcelled in the old cities, and that has steadily progressed from its inception. A community possessing such a system and having the church privileges found here could be nothing but a highly cultivated and refined society. Our churches are out of debt, and our school system has the liberal, ungrudged support of the people.

Thirty Years' Changes.

The material side of the picture would be most interesting and instructive if we were willing to look at the whole of the panorama, covering three decades and three years. A bird's-eye view, such as an "old settler" can see with his mind's eye, of Chattanooga and its surroundings in 1865, compared with a picture of the same territory in 1898 would certainly take the pessimism out of the most tiresome of chronic grumblers among our people. The first would show a town of 3,500 population. Not a paved street or a rod of good sidewalk, or a foot of sewer. The border would be a forest, dotted with comparatively few farms; not a village, very few comfortable farm houses.

The second picture is that of a city of 40,000 population and suburbs with 15,000; a beautiful city, too, drained, paved, healthy, attractive, and the villages containing many handsome structures, full of manufacturing and mercantile life.

It would be quite safe to say that on all the twenty-four square miles of open country, village, and city, covered by our systems of local transportation there were not in 1870 above 6,500 population, and we know that the industries of the whole county in that year produced about $500,000 worth of materials, and that the value of the town, as returned by the Assessor, was $1,195,000, which was a gain of only $60,000 on the value in 1860. The population of town and suburbs has increased eight fold. The valuo has increased eighteen fold.

The berry and truck crops handled in Chattanooga, and produced within six miles of the city, bring more money by double than the entire surplus farm crops of Hamilton could have sold for in 1870.

The City's Manufactures, &c.

The city now puts out about $9,000,000 value in manufacturing yearly; including the suburbs, $12,000,000. No city in the South of equal population does more than half of our manufacturing business. The mercantile business has kept pace with the other interests of the town. The transportation facilities have doubled in the last thirty years in the mere number of lines, and doubled at least five times in the capacity of the lines to handle freight and passengers.

As for the improvement of our scenic and historic attractions, that has gone forward much faster than either population or business. The mountain that was to be scaled by carriage over a hard and tiresome road that had an average grade of 12 per cent., is now reached over three steam lines and by a carriage road of gentle gradient. Then a trip to the top of Lookout was a luxury within the reach of the few. Now it costs a trifle for the round trip, and everybody goes. Then there were but scant accommodations on the plateau, now one of the finest hotels on the continent provides entertainment, and there are smaller resorts.

The great historic park on Chickamauga Field, with its outlying features; Mission Ridge, the scene of Hooker's battle above the clouds; Lookout Point, &c.—this had not been even dreamed of thirty years ago.

Finally, we may say that the builders of Chattanooga are justified in taking reasonable pride in their work.

Picture of Robert E. Lee Injured.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The beautiful picture of Gen. Lee, after his surrender at Appomattox, painted by Gerhardas, the artist who is now engaged in the interior decoration of the National Library Building at Washington, which was placed in Lee Camp Hall some months ago by a brother of Col. Morton Marye, fell some time during Thursday night, and a bad puncture was made in the canvas. The picture hung on the east wall of the camp hall, just north of the main entrance. The janitor found it lying face down across some chairs, and the knob of one of the chairs had broken the canvas, making a gaping hole just above Gen. Lee's head. Mr. Marye has been notified of the accident, and will probably have the picture repaired. It is a beautiful piece of work, and is valued at $2,000.

FEATURES OF THE STORM.

Rain, Thunder, Lightning, and High Wind Combine to Make People Uncomfortable.

A storm swept over the city during yesterday and the night before which might well have been the climax of the miserable weather which has dragged out drearily and wearyingly for over a month.

To distinguish it from others of the intermittent showers and storms that have been so numerous, this one may be said to have commenced at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Thunder and lightning came an hour later. At 2 A. M. it had settled down to a steady rain, and a fresh wind was blowing. By 8 o'clock it began to pour, and changed from a dull rain to an electric storm, with ponderous thunderclaps and dazzling flashes of lightning. During this time the big drops came down, not all in water, but in hailstones, too, as large as peas. The wind became very high, and the storm settled again into an ordinary wetting rain, that was driven at a remarkable slant.

The wind was a cold northeaster, and it brought the mercury down into the scale that belongs to March. The maximum temperature yesterday was at 3 A. M., when the thermometer recorded 55 degrees. The minimum was not reached till 8 o'clock last night, when it was 38 degrees.

The wind's velocity in the city varied from 24 to 38 miles an hour, and when drawn between high buildings it seemed much stronger. There was a gale off shore that boded no good to coasting craft. Sandy Hook reported 56 miles velocity, and Block Island 72 miles.

The total rainfall to 8 o'clock last night was 1.58 inches. It let up between 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., then rained again till 8:28.

The storm was central off the Jersey coast in the morning, and was moving out to sea. The barometer marked its steady departure throughout the day, and at 10 o'clock last night the Weather Clerk said that it had about cleared the coast.

During the heavy blow four frame houses in course of construction in Prospect Place, between Utica and Schenectady Avenues, Brooklyn, were blown down. The damage was estimated at $500. The buildings were owned by Brown & Dorsey of 124 Adams Street.

NEW JERSEY MURDER MYSTERY

Verona Lake Drained in Hope of Discovering the Head and Clothing of the Victim.

ORANGE, N. J., May 8.—Under direction of Chief of Police Pier of Montclair the sluice gate at the lower end of Verona Lake was opened this morning, and the water allowed to escape, with the hope that the exposure of the lake bottom would bring to light the head and clothing of the man whose decapitated trunk was found beside the pond on Friday evening.

On account of the heavy rain, which swelled the creek and kept the lake bottom a mass of mud, no progress was made, and the search was postponed until the mud has partially dried. Even if the head was thrown into the lake, and should be found, it is not likely that it will furnish a clue, as the pond is infested with thousands of snapping turtles, which have probably disfigured it in such a way as to render identification impossible. The clothing may, however, do so. The police theory is that the murderer or murderers threw the head and clothing in the water, and were then frightened away by the approach of some one on the near-by road before they could get rid of the body in the same way.

There was only one visitor at the morgue to-day. Keeper Kuntz was not there, and the room which serves for a morgue was locked, so that the visitor went away without seeing the body. He gave his name as Charles Springler of Newark, and said he thought the body might be that of his brother, who had been missing from home since last Tuesday.

Police Captain Bamford of West Orange has a clue on which he is working in the hope of reaching a solution of the mystery. About noon on Friday Park Policeman McDonough, at the Eagle Rock County Park Reservation, saw a man run through the woods. The spot is about a mile from the lake. McDonough called to the man, who doubled his speed and jumped over the rock at a point where the cliff is about twenty feet high. When the policeman arrived at the edge of the cliff the man was just disappearing among the trees in the wood beneath the hill.

The Loyal Men Behind Them.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The President's selection of commanders for the armies of the United States will be approved by the people. The good judgment he has manifested in most of the questions incident to the war did not fail him in this important duty. But of especial interest to the people of the South is the fact that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joe Wheeler were appointed Major Generals. Both are Democrats and both were famous cavalry leaders of the Confederacy. But regardless of the issues which arrayed them against the Stars and Stripes in the long ago, the Nation can now boast of none more patriotic than they, and the years which have strewn their heads with gray have only intensified for the united country the dauntless spirit which they manifested in those stirring events which gave to this generation a common heritage rich in valor and heroic devotion to duty and to country. Behind these grizzled heroes stand a citizenship no less devoted to the flag than they, and when the emergency demands it the sons of the paladins who followed Lee and Wheeler will illustrate anew to the world the dash and valor of the American volunteer.

Novel Electrical Apparatus.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette.

Orders for apparatus to enter into some of the greatest enterprises of the country have recently been placed with a Pittsburg firm, and not only mean thousands of dollars to the latter, but recognition of ability to make pieces of mechanism which have yet to be subjected to the practical test. Principal of these orders which have been received by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is one from Maine to equip the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath Railroad with a new and novel arrangement of generating power and transmitting appliances. Combined alternating and direct current machines, as well as the rotaries, will be supplied for this enterprise by the local company. The new style generators giving both currents at the same time will be placed at Brunswick, Me. The first installation there will be 1,000 horse power, and the direct current will be used in and about that town, while the alternating current will be stepped up to 10,000 volts and sent to Bath and Lisbon Falls. At the latter place it will be stepped down and changed to the direct current by rotary transformers.

The American Spirit.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

The accounts which special dispatches, newspaper exchanges, and the men themselves bring us as to the manner in which some of the towns of this State sent their volunteers to the front are affecting. There was Abbeville, for instance, which boasts the title of "The Cradle of the Confederacy." It suspended business wholly, and its people gathered in one body at the railroad station to cheer on its company of volunteers in blue, fifteen in excess of the quota; godspeeds were given by Confederate veterans, who dwelt with fervor on the success of the National arms at Manila, and strong men wept with the women as the finest of the old town's young citizenship embarked for the war. And Chester, which with bands and flags and cheers kept enthusiasm at white heat for days while recruits were enrolled to treble the numbers of the Lee Light Infantry—mark the name!—for the campaign for American honor; and kept open house for them all, and smothered them with flowers, and assembled to bid them farewell more than the population of the town. These are examples only of the spirit of South Carolina. Never was there a finer peace offering to a restored Union made with a sacrifice to war in its service!

Texans, Too, Ready for Roosevelt.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

If Mr. Roosevelt wants some blue ribbon cowboy fighting material he should not fail to place an order with grand old Texas.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets	7:05	Moon rises	11:07

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:00	Gov. Isl'd	10:07	H. Gate	11:56
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:18	Gov. Isl'd	10:38	H. Gate	12:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 9.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Etona, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pawnee, Jacksonville	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MAY 10.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cedardene, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio, North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 12.		
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 13.		
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 14.		
Ems, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §18 at 7:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 9.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 6.
Boadicea, London, April 28.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 3.
Friesland, Antwerp, April 30.
Furnessia, Glasgow, April 28.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Manitoba, London, April 28.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 4.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Kensington, Southampton, April 30.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 26.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 26.
Vera, Manchester, April 27.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, May 2.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Castle Eden, Bordeaux, April 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 2.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 5.
Lahn, Bremen, May 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 4.
Maori, St. Lucia, May 4.
Sorrento, Hamburg, April 27.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, April 30.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 5.
Campania, Liverpool, May 7.
Cluden, Amsterdam, April 29.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Finance, Colon, May 7.
Hardwick Hall, Liverpool, April 30.
Jersey City, Swansea, April 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, April 30.

Arrived—Sunday, May 8.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London April 25, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre April 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol April 23 and Swansea 25th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool April 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:32 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam and Boulogne April 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at A. M.

Sailed.

SS Regulus, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Alesia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Chicago, (Br.,) for Newcastle.
SS Pocklington, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.
SS Ely, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.

Miscellaneous.

ST. MICHAEL'S, May 8.—SS Mendelssohn, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from Baltimore April 19 for Rotterdam, towed in here to-day the SS Sceptre, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Shields April 5 for New York, before reported spoken on April 21 in lat. 48 and lon. 38, with tail and shaft broken.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 8.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Zurbonsen, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

BICYCLES.

Remember

There's no better bicycle built than "The Spalding," 1898 model, and the price—

$50

—is the right price. Don't think of paying more, for there is no chain bicycle worth more.

If you would rather pay less, however, and want a good bicycle for the money, then buy a Majestic (sold in 1897 for $85.00) for

$25

for men's and $27.50 for women's.

Special

A limited number of new 1896 Spalding Bicycles (men's models only,) with 1898 tires and Christy Saddles, at an attractive price.

Spalding's High Grade Juveniles, $25, $30, $35

Up-town store open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS........CHEAPER.

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO., 939-943 EIGHTH AVE., NEAR 56 ST., Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, 58 Vesey St.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Matters That Are Likely to Come Up for Consideration in the Senate and House.

WAR REVENUE BILL NOT READY

May Be Reported from the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday—House Expected to Take Up the Hawaiian Annexation Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The expectation is that the War Revenue bill will be received in the Senate from the Committee on Finance Wednesday, but the report may be delayed for a day or two beyond that date. The fact is that the committee has found so many changes desirable, according to its view, that progress has been slow. This has proved to be true without regard to party lines. The Republicans have suggested more amendments to the bill than have the Democratic members, and many of those suggested by the Republicans have been of such importance as to require careful attention. There are many matters yet requiring consideration, and until these shall have been voted upon in committee it will be impossible to fix a day for reporting the bill.

Whether the bill shall carry a provision for a new Government loan on bonds depends entirely upon Senator Jones of Nevada. So far as can be learned, he has not yet made known his position in the committee, and the other members profess to be ignorant on the subject. The understanding on the outside is that Mr. Jones will oppose the bond feature, and that consequently when the bill is reported this provision will be eliminated and probably an authorization for the issuance of greenbacks substituted for it.

Whatever the verdict of the committee on the bond clause, the bond question will form the basis of the Senate's consideration of the bill and will be the subject of a long debate.

It is claimed that even though the committee displaces the bond provision, its friends will be strong enough to restore it in the Senate if a vote is taken. The opponents of bonds hold that the strength of the bond provision is due to the fact that a state of war exists, and they are hopeful that the war may come to a close before it will be necessary to vote upon the bill. They do not indicate any purpose of holding the bill in the Senate with this purpose in view, but they now assert it to be their intention to debate the bill at length or at least to the extent necessary to present their views fully to the country.

The Republican amendments are directed to the improvement of the details of the bill and to the elimination of many small items and the insertion of others which will bring more revenue. The Democratic members of the committee are generally assisting their Republican colleagues in this matter and admit the bill is being improved by the process, but they insist that as they have so far been engaged on Republican amendments the Republicans should take the responsibility for the delay that has occurred.

Until the War Revenue bill shall be ready for consideration the Senate will devote its time to miscellaneous questions. Monday will be devoted to the Post Office Appropriation bill, and speeches will be made on it by Messrs. Faulkner, Butler, Pettigrew, and others.

No definite programme is fixed for the House this week. If the President shall send to-morrow a message to Congress reviewing the operations of the American fleet in Philippine waters and recommending a vote of thanks to Acting Admiral Dewey, the House immediately will act unanimously in response to the suggestion of the President. Then, unless something unforeseen takes place, the House will devote the day to the consideration of matters affecting the District of Columbia.

On Tuesday, the Committee on Foreign Affairs probably will report a joint resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. It will have the support of all Republican and some Democratic members of the committee, and its passage by the House this week without strong resistance is likely.

The Volunteer Immune bill passed last week by the Senate is upon the Speaker's table and will be considered and passed this week, though not without some opposition.

The General Deficiency bill is practically completed, but the committee is holding it back pending the action of the Senate upon the Revenue bill, and in order to attend to such matters as may develop, incident to the progress of the war. The Deficiency bill hardly will be reported this week.

Little progress has been made upon the appropriation bills now in conference, owing to the fact that Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, is also on the Senate Committee on Finance, and his attention is being monopolized by the latter committee's consideration of the Revenue bill. Final action upon the appropriation bills now in conference will be delayed until the Revenue bill is reported.

A REGIMENT OF PAINTERS.

May Be Organized by the Amalgamated Painters' and Decorators' Union.

The Amalgamated Painters' and Decorators' Union has decided to organize a regiment of its own if it gets encouragement from Gov. Black. A meeting of the organization was held a few days ago, and a resolution was passed to offer to Gov. Black the services of a regiment, 1,000 strong, raised mainly from the membership of the union, to be drilled and equipped at once. Enlistment blanks were prepared, and, after the meeting, two of the members who had been appointed a committee to enroll volunteers were kept hard at work for a couple of hours.

Among the members of this union are veterans of the last war from both the Union and Confederate armies, and these shook hands before the enrollment began, and pledged themselves to make common cause in support of the Nation.

A PRIVATE MADE CHAPLAIN.

A Colorado Minister Who Enlisted Is Promoted by Gov. Adams.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

"The pastor who has patriotism enough to resign from his pastorate, enlist in a company as a private, and go to war with a musket over his shoulder is the proper person to be the Chaplain of the First Colorado regiment of volunteers."

That is the remark that Gov. Adams made when he appointed the Rev. Charles H. Hyde the Chaplain of the regiment of volunteers that will go to the war from this State. The appointment was unsolicited on the part of the man who received the honor. He did not know that his name had ever been presented to the Governor.

The Rev. Charles H. Hyde hails from Longmont, where he had been the pastor of the First Congregational Church for a number of years. His congregation is large and is composed of many of the best people in that city. He has a wife and family whom he leaves behind.

When war became probable, the Rev. Mr. Hyde enlisted with Company C of the National Guard of that city. He notified his congregation some time ago that if a call for troops was ever issued he would be compelled to enlist, as he thought it his duty to fight for his country. While his congregation regretted losing him, they could not deny the wisdom of his argument, and hoped against hope that the call for troops would not be made. His congregation voted to pay his family while he was absent his regular salary, and hold the pulpit for him until he returned.

Few knew that he was a preacher, and that he had left his church to go to war. When camp was reached he pitched in with the others and worked as hard as they did, and when it came his turn to do picket duty in the mud, rain, snow, and slush, he did it as cheerfully as though he had done that kind of work all his life.

The Governor was surprised to learn that a clergyman was among the men in the ranks out at camp. When told of the fact, he made a few inquiries, and when he found that he was well qualified in every respect for the position, he decided to appoint him, although he does not know the man by sight. He knows him by reputation as he is known, has never

RHODE ISLAND IN 1861.

Ex-Gov. Sprague Tells How Promptly She Answered President Lincoln's Call for Soldiers.

From The Providence Journal.

Rhode Island achieved a unique distinction bright and early on the dawn of the civil war, which was largely due to the efforts of one man, the Governor of the State at that period, William Sprague. He was a young man then, only twenty-nine years of age; but he was imbued with patriotism and push. Whatever his critics may say of him, Gov. Sprague was quick to grasp the situation when the hour of peril to the Nation was at hand, and he lost no time in sending Rhode Island troops to the front. He gained for his State the applause and admiration of the whole country because of his prompt action, and for himself the proud title of "War Governor."

The story of the rise and fall of his house is pretty well known to all Rhode Islanders. One day the awful crash came, and the doughty war Governor was forced into political, social, and financial retirement, from which he has never emerged. To-day the old man is a "hermit" and "recluse," terms which he uses in referring to his present condition.

One day this week The Journal representative was granted an interview with the War Governor of 1861, who was staying temporarily with his brother, Amasa Sprague, at the latter's home in Apponaug. It was a most informal interview, merely a chat about the old times and of the sending of troops from this State, when Lincoln issued the call for volunteers.

Young Men for War.

"I was not hedged in by a lot of technicalities," said he. "There were no councils of war to decide what action the State should take. I knew perfectly well what was needed. The President told us that he wanted men, and I made it my immediate duty to see that our State responded.

"In those days the young men pushed themselves forward. They ruled affairs and did not permit the old fellows to damp their ardor. Of course the old men wanted to do just this, but they were left behind in the contest. At one time, I recollect, they sought to have me appoint a council which might advise with me and direct me how to conduct the war business.

"'Gentlemen,' I answered on that occasion, 'there is no need of a council of war. I understand the situation clearly. It is simple enough: The President wants soldiers, and I'm going to see that he has them right away.'

"I have received a good deal of credit in the past, regarding the quickness with which I formed regiments and sent them on, that in reality was not due either myself or the State. In those days I was in exceptional condition to respond. The militia was in superior shape. For some time previous to the call for volunteers I had smelled war a-coming, and had made my preparations accordingly. During my first term as Governor, in 1860, I had an intuitive perception that danger was imminent.

"If I recollect rightly we had a commission appointed in 1860 to estimate the cost of maintaining a regiment of infantry for one year. I urged President Buchanan to permit me to form a regiment, a regiment to be in readiness whenever its services were needed. He refused. Then Col. Goddard and Senator Anthony were sent to Gen. Scott, who was asked to intercede with the President for me. The General interposed, but it was of no avail.

Lincoln Wanted Them Quickly.

"When Lincoln became President a delegation from Rhode Island went to him and asked if he would connive or wink at the formation of a regiment in this State, but with no better result.

"Soon came the firing on Fort Sumter. I immediately wired the President, 'Will you take me now?' were the words of that message.

"Lincoln's response was 'Come quick!'"

"For ten years previous to the war the Marine Corps of Artillery was being brought up to a fine state of perfection, and when hostilities broke out the battery ranked at the top. I was determined to send it forward without loss of a minute's time. The officers of the company were notified and the men were informed by word of mouth to appear immediately at the armory. Inside of forty-eight hours, if my memory serves me, they were on their way to Washington."

At this point of his story the ex-Governor broke out in a merry laugh. "You see Amasa there," and he pointed to his brother who was in the room. "Well, Amasa this morning recalled to my mind a little happening in connection with the dispatch of the artillery.

"You see, the battery stood in need of 150 horses. The evening I received Lincoln's 'Come quick' message I told Amasa to go out and buy 150 horses. The following morning he made report to the effect that he was unable to secure thirty-four of the quota required. 'All right,' says I, 'just take thirty-four horses from your stable at Cranston.'

"This rather made Amasa wince, for he was mighty proud of his animals, but he executed the order all the same. You see the horses were worth $300 apiece, and all the Government allowed us was $125. But in those days money didn't count. A few thousands of dollars, more or less, made no difference to us. I was bound to get the soldiers to Washington, and was determined that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way.

First Battery at the Front.

"Our battery was the first body of troops to leave for the front. The First Regiment was not, however, the first body of infantry to move. Massachusetts was ahead of us. She sent her Sixth Regiment of militia complete as it stood, while we reorganized our companies of militia and recommissioned the officers.

"Within a month, if I remember correctly, after the First departed, the work of organizing the Second Regiment was well under way. I called on President Lincoln concerning the formation of the regiment, to serve three years. My impression is that it was the first three years' regiment of the army to form after the President's call."

Sprague was with the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, having attached himself to Gen. Burnside's brigade as a volunteer. He was ever in the thickest of the fight, and had a horse shot under him. Incidentally it might be well to recall the fact that the Rhode Island boys of the First comported themselves as true and brave soldiers during the battle with the rebel forces.

The War Governor showed The Journal man his commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, signed by Abraham Lincoln and approved by the United States Senate after Bull Run was fought. The document is engraved on parchment, and the signature of the martyr President is still distinguishable.

"I have never parted company with that commission document," said the old man. "I always wear it next my heart."

William Sprague to-day bears little resemblance to the pictures of the William Sprague of '61, he whom they called the "War" and "Boy" Governor. Yet the old man says that he is strong and well and capable of serving his country once more. He is anxious to do something for the glorious Stars and Stripes. It is his intention to leave in a day or two for Washington, and while there he will tender his services to the President. If the venerable War Governor carries out his purpose to visit the capital, he will present a picturesque figure in that city, where thirty-seven years ago he was a prominent, popular, and much-talked-about character.

Pennsylvania State Funds.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, May 5.

The new State Treasurer, Mr. James S. Beacom of Westmoreland County, and the new Auditor General, Levi G. McCauley of Chester, have this week entered on the duties of their offices. Mr. Haywood, the retiring Treasurer, has had a run of bad luck. He had something over $700,000 tied up in the two Philadelphia political banks that recently went under. While the losses not met by the banks will probably be made good to the State by his bondsmen, he will go out of office without having secured profit, or gained in reputation. The new State depositories selected by the Board of Revenue Commissioners will not be announced until their security bonds are approved. The State depositories, except the five active institutions which pay 1½ per cent. interest, will hereafter pay 2 per cent. annual interest. This is the bill which the "76" put through the last Legislature, and which went into effect on the 1st of May. The balance in the general fund to be accounted for by the retiring State Treasurer is $3,190,929.07. Whether the new law will prove as ample a safeguard to the State as the old remains to be seen. That it relieves the State Treasurer of a great responsibility is very apparent.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MANY VOLUNTEERS ENLIST

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Receives Reports Showing Progress in Mustering in the New Army.

MORE RAPID WORK NEXT WEEK

Gratified at the Prompt Response to the President's Call for Troops—Men Examined and a Large Percentage Accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was one of the busiest men in the city to-day. Telegrams were pouring in on him from every part of the country, mostly in reference to the assembling of the great volunteer army now in progress in every State and Territory of the Union. The Adjutant General was disposing of these with true military promptness, dictating to his stenographer rapid answers and orders. Yet with all the rush of work he found time to talk with the uniformed officers who were constantly dropping in to his office to report progress in arrangements or to seek further orders. The Adjutant General is highly gratified with the response that has come to the President's call for volunteers, and at the good work being done by the army mustering officers as evidenced by telegrams he was receiving from them. Here are some of those that came last night from various State rendezvous:

New Orleans, May 7.
Examined 1,174; accepted 941; mustered 10. Two new companies will be organized to-morrow.
EDMUNDS.

Mount Gretna, Penn., May 7.
One thousand seven hundred and fifty passed medical examination to-day. Total to date, 3,912. First Troop Philadelphia City cavalry mustered in just now. To-day 68 mustered. Number to date, 332 out of entire number examined. Only four companies have their required strength. Medical examinations will be continued Sunday, and Battery F will be mustered in. Recruits are arriving in camp to fill companies, and I think that by Tuesday night the muster will be well under way.
THOMPSON, Major.

Camp Ramsey, St. Paul, May 7.
Completed muster of Twelfth Regiment and mustered in Thirteenth, Col. Reeve, and 46 officers; 956 to-day. Total in service to date, 96 officers, 1,938 men.
SWIGERT, Captain.

Denver, Col., May 7.
Have just examined and mustered into service 10 officers and 461 men, all infantry, to-day. These, with cavalry reported last night, make total of 16 officers, 598 men to date.
WILCOX, Captain.

Providence, R. I., May 7.
Mustered to-day one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, First Rhode Island Volunteers. Did not attempt to muster companies owing to confusion in appointment and assignment of officers and non-commissioned staff. Medical examination suspended owing to weather. Begin to muster companies on 9th inst.
MURRAY.

Sea Girt, N. J., May 7.
Three hundred and twenty-five enlisted men, 14 officers; aggregate, 339 New Jersey volunteers mustered in up to 6 P. M.
BUTLER, Captain.

Camp Harney, Wis., May 7.
Have accepted to date 1,810 men. Surgeon will not examine to-morrow. State Adjutant General would like to have the regiment mustered in as soon as possible, which probbly will be by next Saturday.
BUCK, Captain.

BOSTON, May 7.
Mustered Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon. They have examined aggregate of 735 officers and men. Accepted 687. Regiment will be mustered Monday.
WOODRUFF.

Portland, Oregon, May 7.
Close of Saturday have examined 216 officers and men. Rejected 67. Eleven field officers and non-commissioned staff mustered in. Total accepted up to to-night and mustered, 188.
KENDALL.

Charleston, West Va., May 7.
Number mustered to date 3 Surgeons, 7 infantry officers, 161 infantry men; aggregate, 171. Better progress will be made next week. It is estimated whole regiment will be mustered next Wednesday night. Official examination will continue Sunday, but no oaths administered.
DOUGLASS.

Augusta, Me., May 8.
Number examined to-day, 34; accepted, 20; aggregate officers and men examined, 936; aggregate rejected, 266. No muster to-day. Aggregate muster, 5. Have examined all presented by the Governor. All companies have officers at home stations recruiting. Estimate many companies mustered in Monday and regiment completed Tuesday. Conditions satisfactory at rendezvous.
ROYDEN.

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.
Impossible to have physical examination to-day in State Camp on account of weather. Transferred regiment turned over to me for muster on Centennial grounds. Secured transportation, grounds, city water, lights, and buildings free of cost to Government. Physical examination can now be pushed rain or shine. Ought to be able to muster and examine at least 400 men daily now. No change in number of officers and men accepted. Probably 50 officers and 500 men will be accepted by Saturday night. Every effort being made to expedite work and prevent fraud.
BROWN.

Indianapolis, May 7.
Report examinations and acceptances of 807 officers and men to-day. Infantry aggregate to date 1,644 infantrymen. No official muster has been made, owing to small companies. New men constantly arriving. Many men rejected in National Guard organization present. Estimate that 2,500 infantry will be accepted and enrolled by Saturday evening.
MAY.

Island Lake, Mich., May 7.
Examined to-day 545 men, accepted 428, mustered none. Company shortages promised filled Monday. Will muster at once on completion. Aggregate, no changes.
IRVINE.

Columbus, S. C., May 7.
No companies mustered. Two hundred and forty-three examined, 95 rejected.
FULLER.

Camp of Volunteers,
Near Tacoma Wash., May 7.
Eight enlisted, and 3 examined. Total examined to date, 161, and 6 officers; 70 accepted. Governor names Sixth Regiment Washington Volunteers.
TAYLOR.

Raleigh, N. C., May 7.
To-day mustered in 5, examined 2 officers and 8 non-commissioned staff officers. Aggregate to date, 48 officers, 8 non-commissioned staff officers, and 943 men. One Battalion Adjutant and one Lieutenant Colonel to be mustered in when the first regiment will be complete. One hundred and thirty-three men 5 officers were accepted to-day, but cannot be mustered in because neither of the two companies to which the men belong had its complement.
GRESHAM.

Burlington, Vt., May 7.
Examined to date 21 officers and 538 men. Accepted 18 officers and 412 men. Mustered in 3 officers, all infantry.
JOCELYN.

Helena, Mont., May 7.
Mustered in now 20 officers and 462 men.
STOLZBERGER.

Topeka, Kan., May 7.
Six officers and 144 men examined up to date, all infantrymen. Have mustered in. Shall I ship to Leavenworth?
CLARK.

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.—By the turning of a switch here this afternoon an excursion train from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road over the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Road into the city was wrecked, three cars demolished, and one man, Risen Fry of Louisville, Ohio, killed, and three others injured. The train had come in from the east and south in the morning to visit Camp Bushnell in this city, and was one of thirty-seven trains which came in as specials during the day.

It was running as the second section of the regular passenger train, and had seventeen cars packed to the guard. As it crossed the switch at Chase Street the engine forced the switch, and under the next car the frog gave way, the tracks spreading, and in an instant there was an awful crash, followed by the shrieks of frightened and imprisoned passengers. As the engine left the tracks it plowed down a steep embankment and turned over in a ditch. Engineer James Rinehart and Fireman Louis Fritz escaped with slight injury by jumping, as did Conductor John Clarkson.

As the engine rolled over she pulled with her three of the cars, which were completely destroyed. The first was turned on its side in the ditch and the passengers were pinned in their seats, after having a considerable shaking. The second car was split open and partially destroyed, while the third car was torn from its trucks and badly damaged. When the confusion came Risen Fry, the dead man, was standing on the back platform of the first car and was crushed to death. Constans Hoefler was considerably injured. Fred Bickerstaff of Louisville was thrown through a window and had his arm sprained. Several others were slightly scratched.

EASY TO MOVE THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The task of transporting the army now being raised will be enormous, but not a difficult one, according to Major Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster General, to whom it has been intrusted.

The unlimited railroad facilities of the country, Major Bird says, make the movement of large bodies of troops for long distances comparatively a simple problem. As there is no fighting going on in United States territory, such movements are not attended with the dangers which, under other circumstances, might make them exciting. The ease and quickness with which large bodies of men may be moved from one point to another was illustrated by the recent mobilization of the standing army, to the number of some 18,000 men, at Tampa, Chickamauga, Mobile, and New Orleans. This was accomplished in a remarkably short space of time, and with so little disturbance or confusion that the country hardly realized what was being done before the soldiers were encamped at their new stations.

The system followed in the mobilizing of the regular army will be used in moving the volunteers. It is simple. The commanding officer, who issues the order for the troops to move, notifies the Quartermaster General, whose duty it is to provide the transportation. The Quartermaster General transmits the order to the depot Quartermaster. If there is plenty of time the depot Quartermaster calls for bids from the railroads for the transportation of the troops. If there is need for hurry he may get these bids by telephone or telegraph, and close the contract in the same way. If the emergency were pressing enough he might seize the necessary locomotives and cars in the name of the Government. The details of the arrangements with the railroads are left to the depot Quartermaster entirely. In providing transportation the Quartermaster's Department goes on the idea that each man is entitled to a first-class ticket. If the journey is a long one and emigrant sleepers can be secured for what ordinary tickets would cost, they are preferred. This was done in the case of most of the troops taken from far Western points to the South recently. The difference between this style of travel for soldiers and that which prevailed during the last war, when officers frequently were glad of the chance to ride in box cars, is one of the evidences of the improvement in military equipment. While the transportation of an army is in the aggregate an immensely expensive item, remarkably low rates sometimes are secured. For instance, the Twenty-fifth Regiment of colored troops was hauled in emigrant sleepers from Chicago to Chickamauga for $2.50 per man. In the West some money is saved by utilizing the Pacific Railroads, which in return for the aid they have received from the Government, are required to transport its troops free.

Uniform Rate of a Cent a Mile.

An effort now is being made to arrange a uniform rate of 1 cent a mile for soldiers of the United States on all railroads, and for all distances. The Government has made this proposition to the railroads, and they have it under consideration. The War Department is anxious that the arrangement be made, as it will simplify the transportation problem considerably.

It is estimated that the ordinary passenger coach will accommodate forty-five men. On this basis something like 3,000 cars will be required to move the volunteer army of 125,000 men, exclusive of their equipment.

Sea Transportation Harder.

It is in shipping the army across the Gulf to Cuba that the Quartermaster's Department will find its capacity severely tested. It is one thing to get together trains to move 50,000 men by rail, when the supply of cars and engines practically is unlimited, and another thing to provide ships enough to move the same number of men. What an undertaking that will be is illustrated by the difficulty that has been experienced in securing transports for the proposed preliminary expedition to Cuba. Ten ships have been chartered for that purpose, after much correspondence and telegraphing, and after ransacking the Atlantic and Gulf port cities. It has taken more than a week to get these ten ships to Tampa, and more time will be required to make them available as transports. If the problem were to get 50,000 instead of 5,000 men across to Cuba the transportation department would be hard put to it to secure the necessary vessels. Options are being secured on all the craft available for this service on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and when the time comes for the general invasion of Cuba the Government will, if necessary, seize such ships as it needs for this purpose.

50,000 MEN WILL BE IN CAMP.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 8.—It was given out officially to-day that 40,000 men of the volunteer army would be mobilized here just as soon as they have been mustered into the Government service. With the ten regiments of regulars now here filled to war strength, the army at this point will number 50,000 men.

It is also announced that Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Joe Wheeler, and James Wilson will be in command, the purpose being to form the volunteer men into three army corps. The following recently appointed Brigadier Generals and Colonels of the regular army have been assigned to the volunteer army here: A. S. Burt, late of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Gen. Sumner, late Colonel Third Cavalry, and Gen. Snyder, late Colonel Eighteenth Infantry.

The first installment of equipments for recruits is flowing in rapidly. One hundred arrived here to-day, and information of the recruiting officers is to the effect that all the recruits require will be obtained in a comparatively short time. It has been decided to locate the camp of the volunteer army on the west side of the Lafayette Road, near Chickamauga Creek, and a force of men has been put to work preparing the grounds. The railroad company will begin to-morrow putting in additional sidings and erecting depots for the proper handling of the volunteers and their equipage.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—Secretary of War Alger to-day telegraphed Gov. Mount to get in readiness two Indiana regiments to be sent to Chickamauga at once. The first regiment to go will probably be the Second Infantry, and the other will be completed and equipped as soon as possible. The Second Regiment will be ready to start within two days.

BOSTON, May 8.—Gov. Wolcott received a telegram from the War Department to-day asking how soon troops would be ready to move to Chickamauga. The Governor replied that one infantry regiment would be mustered in on Monday, and would be ready to move Tuesday, fully equipped.

MADISON, Wis., May 8.—Gov. Scofield received a dispatch from the War Department late last night to send the first regiment that is mustered into the United States Army from Wisconsin to Chickamauga Park. The Third Regiment being the first on the list to be examined, will probably leave for the South early this week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—Gov. Tanner received word from the War Department to-day that the first two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, now in camp here, will be sent to Chickamauga as soon as they can be equipped. The Governor replied that the infantry regiments are now in readiness, except for equipment, which will be furnished by the Government.

The Governor is preparing a proclamation calling for a general meeting at Springfield to arrange for a State organization to care for the families of the soldiers of the State.

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 8.—Gov. Atkins received a telegram to-day from the Secretary of War stating that a West Virginia regiment as soon as it was recruited and mustered into service would be ordered to Chickamauga. The Governor replied to the Secretary that the regiment would be ready next Thursday.

Regulars May Enlist for the War.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Alger has in preparation a letter to Gen. Brooke, commanding the regulars mobilized at Chickamauga, in which he says that soldiers re-enlisting in the regular army during the war may be informed that they will be granted their discharges, if desired, at the close of the war upon their individual application. This action was taken because of the news which has come from Chickamauga that very few of the men whose services are expiring are enlisting, because they express a preference for the volunteer service.

BISHOP POTTER ON LABOR

Current Problems Discussed in an Address to Working People at Trinity Church.

CHRISTIANITY THE SOLUTION

Happier Conditions for the Workingman Will Prevail with the Extension of the Principles for Which the Church Stands.

Under the auspices of the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor, Bishop Henry C. Potter yesterday afternoon, at Trinity Church, Rector Street and Broadway, delivered an address upon the labor question to an audience composed almost wholly of working people. The address was a part of the regular vesper service.

Similar addresses had been made in the morning in many Protestant Episcopal churches of the city, the publication, Hammer and Pen, which is the official organ of the association, in its current issue having urged the "clergymen in every diocese" to preach "on the interests of labor from any standpoint" that appealed to them on Sunday, May 8. Rectors in this city were asked to preach such sermons in the morning, and to give notice to their congregations of the address to be delivered by Bishop Potter in the afternoon.

The Bishop reasoned that labor difficulties were to be solved by the more general extension of the knowledge and practice of Christian principles. He urged his hearers in the early part of his address to recollect that there was something to be said on both sides of every question. The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor was the only organization devoted to that purpose, he said, founded on the basis of common fellowship in the Church.

"Now," he continued, "what does this imply? Mainly that we are actuated and controlled by those principles which are identified with the life and teachings of our Master. What are they? Fraternity, most surely, but patience, equity, and forbearance as well.

The Bishop here referred to the patience and self-restraint with which the early lights of the Christian Church wrought and spoke.

Study of Sociology.

"There is a time undoubtedly," he continued, "for strong and vehement speech, and even for action that some might class revolutionary in its tendency; but I submit that such times are not these. The relations of sociological questions to the life and aims of workingmen have of recent years enlisted the interest and commanded the pens of scholars of both hemispheres and of the first rank. However their writings may appeal to one, one must be at least impressed with the note of hope that runs through them all, and through none less than the works of Christian writers. They lead us to the decision that the only efficient solution of the problems of the labor world lies in the application thereto of the principles of Jesus of Nazareth. You may read Edward Bellamy's 'Looking Backward' and may be roused to an enthusiastic acceptance of the beliefs there embodied, but if you do, let me ask you then to take up that calm and admirable production of Prof. Harris, 'Inequality and Progress,' in which he clearly demonstrates the value of the inequalities of life in furnishing incentive to advancement.

"As I turn my face to the future the vista that looms above the horizon to be is not the republic in which all men are reduced to one dreary commonplace level of equality, and wear paper suits which can be taken off and burned up when soiled, but the divine republic, in which all look to Jesus Christ as their master and ruler, and those of the largest gifts use them not merely for their own aggrandizement, but for the helping and uplifting of the weaker brother and sister. The signs of such a day are already dawning upon us. They may not come as rapidly as we could wish, but they may be recognized on every hand. The Church in early days was too quick to turn her attention from the principles of Christ to matters for which He cared little if anything. She is still too neglectful of the dissemination of His principles.

"What should be our present attitude toward the great problem which the laboring world now has to face? Surely first of all an attitude of hearty sympathy and co-operation. The attitude of labor has not always been a wise or just one toward those who are its best friends. Class feeling, which has lately been fomented among us, has made the sons of labor distrustful of those who are not in every respect like unto themselves.

The Interests of Capital and Labor.

"Yet the interests of capital and labor are identical. Capital can paralyze labor by withdrawing itself from it, but the process by which it does it paralyzes capital. Neither can antagonize the other healthfully, fruitfully, or permanently. There is only one relation which they can sustain, that in which they walk hand in hand. The trades unions movement has stood for those great principles which subordinate all minor differences to the greatest good of all. It has organized the working forces of the country into something that must be seriously reckoned with.

"There are some things both on the side of labor and that of capital which we have to regret. There are lessons which we can draw from them, however. One of these is that brute force is the lowest of all arguments to be addressed to a reasoning being, whether it be exerted by shutting a shop door in a man's face or breaking the skull of a scab with a brickbat."

The Bishop here commended the arbitration system between capitalists and laborers, and added:

"In all such uses of arbitration, which have come under my notice the workingmen have shone by reason of their patient courtesy, their openmindedness to argument, their willingness to meet concession with concession, and their desire to build a bridge over which harmony may pass. I do not say that these conditions always obtain. They have in those cases which have come under my notice. I am persuaded that the time will soon come when it will everywhere be so, in a larger degree and with more blessed results.

"How are we to hasten that day? First of all, by a more earnest and faithful following of the law of Jesus Christ. The principle of moderation we should also recollect. The annual drink bill of this country is $900,000,000, and of that $800,000,000 is spent by working people in corner grog shops. Moderation of speech and judgment of other men who may differ somewhat in circumstances from us should also be our aim."

Bishop Potter, in closing, made an appeal to his audience to cultivate a firmer faith that Providence would bring about conditions of happiness for labor.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Suspension of City Works and the Question of Non-Union Parks and Beer Considered.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters, who is also President of the Board of Walking Delegates, told the Central Labor Union yesterday that seventy-five men of his trade had been thrown out of work on account of the discontinuance of work on the Willis Avenue Bridge in consequence of the allegation that the city had exceeded its debt limit. The previous week 350 granite workers had been discharged for similar reasons.

The present city administration, Mr. O'Brien continued, had been in office for four months, and instead of improving upon its predecessor seemed to have got things into a muddle that ought to be cleared up.

"There was no difficulty in regard to public works before the consolidation of the city," Delegate O'Brien went on to say, "and now they are holding up contracts for works that were given out before the Greater New York came into existence, and many of these contractors are still waiting for their money. I move that the Secretary be directed to write to the Mayor, asking him how many old contracts are being held up."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Delegate R. Dissett of the Magnolia Waiters' Association reported on the strike of the waiters at the restaurant of Smith & McNeil on Saturday. The men, he said, had learned of the intention to reduce wages about a month ago, and had sent a committee to Mr. McNeil, who, however, would not be deterred from his purpose of reducing wages. Thereupon the waiters struck, and their places, Delegate Dissett said, were filled by what are known as omnibuses and dish washers.

A rancorous discussion took place among several of the delegates over non-union parks and non-union beer and tobacco. About two years ago the Central Labor Union decided that after a certain time any affiliated union that should hold a picnic in a non-union park would be suspended. It was charged yesterday that the metal polishers were going to have a picnic in a non-union park on May 28.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers said there were no union parks within convenient distance, and that he had secured a promise from the proprietor to make it a union park for the day of the picnic.

Then, turning to Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers, who had made the charge against his union, he said, that he (Brown) went to a saloon where he drank non-union beer.

Delegate Brown admitted that he had done what he had been charged with, and explained that the proprietor of the saloon had gone on his bond, and he wanted to show his appreciation of the man's kindness. "But," he added, "I did not drink more beer than I was actually obliged to, and when Brother Daly invited me to drink more I refused."

Delegate Barr of the tin and sheet-iron workers took a hand in the discussion, and attacked the waiters and bartenders, who, he said, were always raising the question of non-union parks and non-union saloons. There were about 60,000 people who "rushed the growler" in the city. The waiters should try and unionize the "growlers," and not bother the Central Labor Union.

"I never knew you to try and find out whether the tin and sheet iron that you handle in buildings where you work is union or non-union," replied the delegate from the waiters.

While this delegate was speaking the second delegate from the metal polishers called out that he wanted to speak and that the Chairman had wrongfully given the floor to another.

The Chairman denied the accusation, whereupon the delegate cried out, "You lie!"

"The Chair is a bull-headed man and can't control the meeting," shouted the plasterers' delegate.

A dozen delegates jumped up and began arguing simultaneously. The Chair directed the Sergeant at Arms to compel them to resume their seats. This that officer had a little difficulty in doing, for when he pulled down one into his chair another delegate would rise to argue. Finally some one moved to adjourn, and the Chair put the motion and declared it carried.

MASS MEETING OF PRINTERS.

S. B. Donnelly Indorsed for Presidency of the International Union.

The Allied Printing Trades of New York held a large meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, to indorse the candidacy of Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union, No. 6, for the Presidency of the International Typographical Union.

Hugh Dalton, former President of Big Six, was in the chair, and speeches were made by Owen J. Kindelon, Nathan Newman, Chairman of the Campaign Committee; ex-Organizer William Derflinger, John A. Staunton, John A. Hawkins, James J. Martin, Messrs. Freel and Bleyler of the stereotypers, and Mr. Ryan of the photo-engravers.

Telegrams and letters pledging support to Mr. Donnelly were read from many sections of the country.

The election for officers of the International Typographical Union will take place on May 31. For the first time in the history of the organization the vote will be taken by the referendum instead of by conventions. It is expected that 35,000 votes will be cast by the subordinate unions.

A similar mass meeting in Mr. Donnelly's behalf was held in Chicago yesterday.

PECULIARITIES OF KEY WEST.

How the Town Impresses a Sojourner from the North.

Key West Letter to The Boston Transcript.

I find that Key West goes locally by the name of "the last place in the United States." It is not the last place, because there is Navassa down off the Haitian coast. Nevertheless, I think it is the last place I should want to live in, notwithstanding its fifteen or twenty really fine cocoanut palm trees, and its considerable number of picturesque tumble-down houses surrounded with tropical but half-dried-up gardens. Some of the streets, and some aspects of the town seen from the harbor, must delight an artist. The tall palms bend this way and that; domes of foliage rise beneath them, and peaked roofs of curious tent-like houses peep up among this leafage. Last night, in the moonlight, I stood on one of the streets near the water and looked up to the sky athwart a row of these palms. A strong breeze was blowing and their luxuriant leafage rustled dryly. The sky here seems to be always intensely blue, and at this moment it was certainly more gloriously beautiful for the palm trees. From one point on the wharves there is a superb view of the tower of a stone or stucco church, surmounted by a gilded cross and framed by palm trees, which is worth a considerable journey to see. And the waters around Key West—in color a pure and most delicate green streaked with intense purple—seem enchanted in their beauty.

And yet Key West must class as a bad place to live in, notwithstanding these beauties. An island which is nearly twenty-four hours' steam journey from any other place in its own country; which has no society, no soil to mention, no productions, no back country, no wells, and no fresh water except what falls from the clouds, no cattle, and practically, with water everywhere, no bathing and no boating, and which does have the most extraordinary amount of dust that a human being ever had to face, can hardly lay claim to being a desirable place of residence. I notice that extremely few of the army and navy men who are here have their wives with them, though many of them must spend much time in this vicinity. In a whole big hotel full of men there are only two or three women. This cannot be because the place is regarded as dangerous, since the American fleet ought to be able to defend a place like Key West against all comers. The weather at the present time is heavenly, and not warm enough rather than too warm. I have had to put on my overcoat sitting in the hotel corridor in the evening; though to be sure the direct rays of the sun are hot enough. Even if it were a great deal hotter the temperature might be regarded as met and conquered by the easy unconcern of the people with regard to clothing. The native women dress in unbelted "mother-hubbards" of thin texture, and the most respectable male residents attire themselves in suits made of tow or duck or some such material which cost $3.50.

So to its charm of palm and banyan trees Key West adds an undoubted charm of climate. The reason why it is not a good place to live in must be that there is nothing of it except dingy houses, the coral rock, and the dust. The cheerful Cubans do not seem to mind this. They live in apparent content in poor frame cabins built squarely upon the street, without any shade; they do a good deal of singing and "visiting," and are evidently happy, in spite of the paralyzing effect of the war on their great industry, the manufacture of cigars. The colored people here are much what they are everywhere else, though the Cuban negroes, who are numerous, have a different aspect from the American negroes. They seem to be somewhat quieter and not quite so comic.

Ancient English Gallows.

From The Daily News of London.

For the present generation the dreaded name of "gibbet" holds but small significance; nevertheless, there still exist old folk who can tell blood-curdling tales of the creaking gibbet and its gruesome load, and of spots of evil fame where the restless spirits of unburied malefactors were wont to walk.

There are still some half-dozen gibbet posts preserved in their original positions, notably the Coombe gallows on Inkpen Beacon, near Newbery; the Caxton gibbet on the North Road, and Jacob's Post, which stands at the north end of Ditchling Common, Sussex.

Four and a half miles from Winchester is to be seen a quaint old cross, said to be the remnant of an old gallows, last used about 1832.

It stands in the middle of a hedge where four roads meet, at a spot locally known as "Three Maids," from the gruesome legend concerning it that tells how three girls were "quick buried," or buried alive to their necks for murdering their father by pouring molten lead into his ear. A kindly wayfarer, so the story goes, fed one of the girls with an apple, which kept her alive three days longer than her sisters.

A HAVANA BOMBARDMENT

A British Expert Discusses the Various Ways of Reducing the Cuban Capital.

HOW ALEXANDRIA WAS TAKEN

Advantages of Americans Over the Spaniards—Various Modes of Attack—Range Finders in Action—Systems of Defense.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The greatest interest is being taken among those engaged in coast defense work in this country in the present hostilities between Spain and America because of the lessons which may be learned from any attack on the shore fortresses by either side. The bombardment of Alexandria was a surprise to most in that respect, and nothing in the Japanese-Chinese war has served to change the deduction from that engagement. The damage done by the ships at Alexandria was comparatively slight, and had the forts been only manned by British gunners a night would have served to restore them to almost their original condition. The ships, on the other hand, though they had not suffered severely from the Egyptian projectiles, would not have been able to continue the bombardment another day because of the risk they ran of emptying their magazines.

It seems on the face of it that Matanzas will furnish subjects to our own garrison artillery for much fruitful study. If it is true—which is doubtful—that behind the earthworks there were some 8-inch guns, there will have to be a general remodeling of British coast fortresses. The American ships must have used chiefly quick-firing guns of small calibre, as it would be impossible for a couple of ships to get off between 300 and 400 rounds in the time the action lasted. The shore has also to be heard from, for the Spaniards never were good gunners, and they may have been more frightened than hurt.

Ability of America.

Speaking generally, America is better fitted to carry out a bombardment than Spain. Her ships are near their naval base, where they can readily renew their stores of projectiles and ammunition, while the Spanish ships can hardly venture on an attack on any strongly defended American coast fortress because of the difficulty they will be under of refilling their magazines.

Spain has no great reserve stores of projectiles at any of her stations abroad, and she is bound to feel the neglect of so obvious a precaution as the establishment of those stores more and more as the war goes on. But in no case is it an easy task nowadays to silence a coast fortress if the guns are fairly modern, and this is the case even in Havana, where the armament is of a very good type. Our own system—which has been decided upon only after the most careful thought by the special committee of artillery and engineer officers appointed for that purpose—has been devised after the fullest consideration of the results of past attacks on forts before the present heavy metal was placed either ashore or on shipboard.

A Difficult Mark.

Contrary to the general supposition of amateurs, a coast fortress has everything in its favor. Even some of our own antiquated forts do not present so prominent a mark five or six miles out at sea as might be supposed, and it is from such a distance that the initial stages of a bombardment would be undertaken. The drill-book definition of a coast fortress is an area of land and water where works of defense have been erected, and it may include, as it frequently does, several forts within it as well as several mine fields, which are all so placed as to be covered by the fire of the guns in order to prevent them being removed or destroyed by counter mines.

The defenses of Havana form a coast fortress of this sort commanding a water channel which is very easily defended. The American vessels to attack it will have to steam inshore and engage in long-range fire, when they will not be able to do very great harm, or they will have to take up a position closer still, come to anchor, and pour in a rain of shell. The unsteady platform of a ship's deck is not conducive to good shooting, though they may be helped by something wonderful in the way of a range-finder which the United States ships are believed to possess.

How to Touch the Spot.

The Spaniards are not known to have any system of range-finding instruments in use, and will have to pick up their distances by means of ranging shots. There is a belief that no nation is so well equipped in this respect as ourselves. A special department in Woolwich Arsenal is devoted to the manufacture of these instruments, and for a wonder it is not at the inspection of the wandering foreigner, while the principle of the Watkin position-finder is kept a secret even from the bulk of those who would have to put it to practical use. The ordinary range-finder consists of a telescope with a drum marked in hundreds of yards fitted below it, and a sliding bar which enables the instrument to be adjusted to the height above-tide at which it is mounted. Without going into further details of a technical character, it may be said that when the telescope is focused on the target the drum shows the yards in the range, and an arc on the base of the instrument, which corresponds with the arc on the guns, gives the training in degrees and subdivisions of degrees. This enables the gun to be trained at once on the target at a known range and reduces the error to a very few yards.

With the position-finder, on the other hand, the gun is fired by electricity from the position-finder station, and the gun layer does not sight the gun at all. The gun is "laid" with the training and elevation—that is, the range ordered on the electrical dial, worked from the position-finder cell, which may be a long distance away—and when the ship reaches the point selected by the officer in charge of the instrument he touches a button, and the gun is actually fired by him. Otherwise, under the English system, the range is picked up by a series of trial shots arranged on what is called a bracket—that is, they are fired within a certain square till the target is hit. The system is only effective against ships at anchor, and will be the one which the Spanish gunners will have to adopt. That it is not overeffective is obvious from what happened at Matanzas.

Running Past.

The Americans may probably attempt the device of "running past," and will have to do so at night. It will be a dangerous undertaking in such a harbor as that of Havana. They will have to try to steal past the forts with all lights out, and it is now certain from a message to The Pall Mall Gazette that the Spaniards have by now fitted up fixed electric light beams, through which all vessels will have to pass and reveal themselves to the men on watch. In a British fort they would no sooner have passed that point than they would be picked up by another searchlight from the shore and greeted with a hail of shot and shell. The ships must follow a known channel, which gives the gunners known ranges, and every gun would be ready laid at that range and training.

As soon as the nose of the enemy's vessel showed on the sights the gun would be fired, and as this would represent a salvo of all the weapons covering that point, the result is almost certain to be disastrous. This is very much the system laid down for the defense of New York, where the batteries are well masked and of late construction. Those who have studied the question have very little fear that any Spanish Captain will be bold enough to face the risks he would have to undergo in an attempt to hold that city to ransom. Still, some one may attempt a wild revenge on ill-defended Boston.

Petar Not Petard.

From Notes and Queries.

A few months ago, on again reading Cardinal Newman's "Apologia," first published in 1864, I came across this expression, "Hoist with his own petard," with which I had long been familiar. He uses the form petar, which at first I thought a mistake; but on referring to the Globe edition of Shakespeare (strange to say it came out in the very same year,) I find it adopted as the correct one ("Hamlet," III. iv. p. 833.)

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
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FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad CO.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the THIRD INSTALMENT OF 15 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on MAY 9TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
AND
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC
FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Agreement, bearing date March 9th, 1896, has become operative, as provided in Section II. thereof.

The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES H. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
GILMER CLAPP, } Committee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK

80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Union Pacific Railway—Kansas Division.

MIDDLE DIVISION BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of all mortgage bonds and interest coupons issued by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, known as MIDDLE DIVISION BONDS, under the mortgage dated June 1, 1866, that in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I will pay such bonds and coupons at the banking house of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, at 120 Broadway, on the 16th DAY OF MAY, 1898.

Bonds without coupons will be paid at $1,225.98. Coupons will be paid at face and interest. Bonds and coupons should be presented on the day named, as thereafter payment will be made through the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kansas.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.
Dated April 30, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a competent stock broker. Address M. B., Box 198 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is looking forward to an exciting week. It expects to hear of a great naval battle somewhere in the neighborhood of Puerto Rico, which will practically end the Spanish war. Another achievement like that of Dewey at Manila is expected of Sampson. Wall Street is confident of this—confident that another overwhelming victory is to clear away all chances of further resistance by Spain. Sampson is to annihilate the Spanish fleet, Cuba is to be invaded, Havana taken—and peace restored. This is what Wall Street expects; this is what Wall Street has been discounting.

Iron Trade Confidence.

Already the enthusiastic confidence in the early termination of the war, which ran riot in financial circles last week, is making itself evident in business and industrial quarters. From all parts of the country come indications that the fright is over and that a sanguine belief in America's naval prowess has been established in its place. The reports of the mercantile agencies show this plainly. Especially is it true of the iron trade. Important interests identified with that industry are talking most cheerfully of prospects for prosperous times. One big iron concern—the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—is said to have sold its output six months in advance at better figures than have been recently obtained. From other iron properties come reports of the same sort. And, according to Jay Gould's axiom, iron is the barometer of trade.

Rock Island and St. Paul.

To the present generation, in Wall Street at least, it is odd to see Rock Island selling higher than St. Paul. At the beginning of last week Rock Island was 3 points below St. Paul; at the close it was nearly 2 points higher. St. Paul was caught up with and passed, not through any lack of buoyancy on its own part, for it gained over 6 points during the week. But Rock Island's eleven-point advance was a remarkable one; a repetition of it would put it ahead of Burlington, even though that stock should again show as much strength as it did last week. Friends of all three Grangers are talking most confidently of them and of their market prospects. The bulge in wheat prices is held to be a most bullish argument on the Western Railroad properties.

How Pullman Will Benefit.

The advance in grains is, in fact, being used as a bull point on many stocks. The increased wealth of the Western farmer will mean an immensely increased purchasing power in that part of the country. Pullman stock comes in for its share of such bullishness. As one friend of the property said last week: "Your Western man will ride in palace cars this year. He has staid out of them for years, but he can afford luxuries now."

Manhattan made one of the most notable advances last week, gaining nearly 9 points net. Insiders are talking confidently of the favorable outcome of the pending suits for the recovery of taxes paid under protest and for the reduction of the present tax assessment. It is believed that the decision in the former suit will be handed down very shortly.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1898.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of June next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank.

128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Spruce Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 2d day of May, and will open on the 12th day of May. JAMES E. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

Dated May 2, 1898.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Co. will be held at Waverly Hotel, Phila., Penn., FRIDAY, May 13, 1898, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the purpose of electing a Director, Secretary, and Treasurer to fill vacancies caused by the death of S. W. Corwin and also to amend the By-Laws relative to the filling of vacancies.

WM. REPP, Secretary Pro Tem.
Old Forge, Penn., May 2, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND 135TH ST.
New York, April 25, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 10, 1898.

The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M. Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 11. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
New York, May 10, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 17, 1898, at 3 o'clock.

AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary pro tem.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MALTBY, HENLEY CO., for the purpose of electing four Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 20 Warren St., New York, on MONDAY, May 9th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. B. ROGERS, President.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus............$200,000

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM.................President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN. } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN.................Secretary
F. C. PREST...........Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT.........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL........London Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE, Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE, Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM, Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & BLOUNT HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. K. WILLARD.
A. R. BLOUNT.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.62
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.00
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	6.15
Butter, Western creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 7.—Flour—Winter wheat patents, $6.20@6.50; straights, $5.70@$6; clear, $5.50@$5.80; Spring wheat specials, $7; patents, $5.90@$6.35; straights, $5.50@$5.70; bakers', $4.75@$5.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.50; No. 2 red, $1.51@$1.65; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c; No. 3 white, 32¾@33½c; No. 2 rye, 70c; No. 2 barley, 43@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.36; prime timothy seed, $2.55@$2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $10.75@$10.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@$5.85; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

Speculation in cotton futures was only moderately active. Foreign orders went to the buying side of the account. Crop news was not satisfactory. The Chronicle, while stating in its weather report covering the past week that the conditions have been more favorable as a rule, reported complaints from some points of too low a temperature, with precipitation in a few districts of Texas and Arkansas quite heavy, while moisture along the Atlantic is said to be needed. A poor stand and slow growth is indicated by reports from Mobile. In addition to this authority later indications show very heavy rains in the Southwest, and there is fear that the bureau report, due next Tuesday, will be unfavorable. This has caused considerable anxiety on the part of the shorts.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Middling uplands, 3 19-32d; December-January, 332s; January-February, 332v; February-March, 332⅛s; May, 332@333; May-June, 332@333; June-July, 333b; July-August, 334s; August-September, 333½b; September-October, 333b; October-November, 332½b; November-December, 332s.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.22	6.22	6.19	6.18@6.20
June	6.23	6.25	6.20	6.20@6.21
July	6.27	6.28	6.25	6.24@6.25
August	6.31	6.33	6.28	6.28@6.29
September	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.28@6.29
October	6.29	6.32	6.28	6.28@6.29
November	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.30@6.31
December	6.32	6.32	6.31	6.31@6.32
January	6.36	6.37	6.34	6.34@6.35

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	150	160	150	160
July	110½	113¼	110¼	113
September	91	93¼	91	93¼
Corn—				
May	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛
July	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	34¾

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	155	170	155	167
July	102¼	106⅞	102¼	106⅝
September	84¾	87½	84¼	87¼
Corn—				
May	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼
July	34⅜	35	34¼	34⅞
September	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜
Oats				
May	30¼	31¼	30¼	31
July	26⅞	27	26⅝	27
September	23¾	23⅞	23 11-16	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

An unexpected advance of 5c a bushel in the Liverpool market in the morning paved the way for another hard squeeze of May shorts here, and advanced the price 16½c a bushel during the forenoon, on top of which another cent was added by continued demand on the curb. The highest point of the regular session was $1.60 and on the curb $1.61. So thoroughly frightened was the short contingent that with any continuation of strength abroad the bulls can see no end of the matter short of at least $2 per bushel. Supplies are remarkably scarce in all markets, and it is said that Leiter, who really controls the situation, has intimated that his only interest now is in the May delivery, for which it is his purpose to get good, round prices. Other options were similarly affected, although less violently, July closing 4c higher and later months from 1 to 2½c higher.

The upward movement was a steady one, and constant throughout the day, bears apparently being demoralized by the turn of affairs and not daring, as they did Friday, to sell the market short. News from Northwestern markets was all of the strongest character, and crop accounts, while not particularly bullish, were, nevertheless, of no important value as depressing influences. Throughout the West there was clearing weather with temperatures rather low and frosty, modified somewhat by warmer weather in the far Northwest. No. 2 red closed nominally at $1.62, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, May 7.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.58; May, $1.57; July, $1.44; September, 90½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—No. 1 Northern, $1.35; No. 2 Northern, $1.28@$1.30; May, $1.35½; July, 89½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—May, $1.45; July, $1.35½; September, 89½c; No. 1 hard, $1.47½; No. 1 Northern, $1.45½.

Corn.

No. 2 closed 41c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 35¼@35⅝c; No. 3 oats, 34¼@35½c; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track mixed, 35@35½c; track white, 37@40c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 74c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 67½c, free on board, afloat; 63½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 48½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.75@$7.20; Winter straights, $5.65@$5.80; Winter patents, $6.00@$6.50; Spring clears, $5.25@$5.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.50@$4.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.30@$4.45; no grade, $1.85@$1.90. RYE FLOUR, $3.50@$4. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 90@92c; coarse, 76@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, 75@90c; middling, bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 75c; city feed, 95c@$1.00; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24.50; screening, 30@75c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 7.—First patents, $6.60@$6.80; second patents, $6.45@$6.55; first clears, $5.30@$5.50; second clears, $4.30@$4.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c; Western S. P., 7@7½c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3¼@3¾c. LARD—$6.15; city, $5.85; refined, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.30; Brazil kegs, $7.91; compound, city, 4⅝@4½c; Western, 4½@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5@5½c; city lard stearine, 6⅝c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Close: Extra India mess, 76s 3d; primo mess, 70s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 55s; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 25s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s 6d; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 35s; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was very little disposition to trade in Brazilian coffee futures. Variations in prices were confined to an unimportant scope in the absence of influential advices from abroad, while the local contingent generally confined themselves to closing up old accounts in preference to making new obligations. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, and ruled quiet, with some show of firmness in the earlier part of the session, owing to an advance of ⅛f in Havre quotations and a partial advance of ¼ pfennig in Hamburg quotations. The force of the European cables was offset to some extent, however, by slightly lower quotations at Rio under heavy receipts.

There was a quiet, barely steady market for spot Brazilian coffees. No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, ⅛c lower, to 6⅝c, and jobbing parcels, to 7⅛c. There was no quotable change in the market for mild coffees, which ruled quiet, with an easy undertone. The attention of buyers was directed almost wholly to small parcels, following the conservative policy of recent times. Quotations at any figure are more or less nominal.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
July	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
September	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
October	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 10$200; stock, 316,000 bags. Hamburg—¼ pfennig; net higher; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—¼f. higher; sales, 1,000 bags. January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 38; April, 38; May, 36; June, 36; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$025; cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; stock, 148,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@29½c; linseed, American, raw, 42@43c; American, boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron, warrants, $6.75; lake copper ingot, 12.15c; tin, 14.55c; lead, 3.75c; spelter, 4.15c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.75; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32@32½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.07½@$2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 7.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, May 7.—Turpentine, 26@26½c; resin unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90; tar, $1.05.

LIVE STOCK.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.75; city dressed, 7@8½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $4.25@$4.50; clipped lambs, $4.50@$5.25; Spring lambs, $3@$5. HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, May 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
121—Cruickshank vs. Bidwell.
105—Price vs. McCarthy
112—Lezinsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
119—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
120—Sands vs. Greeley.
117—Westinghouse Co. vs. Gt. Nor. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 1 P. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.
156—Darrah vs. Brown
110—Niehaus vs. Detweiler & S. F. Mfg. Co.
111—Schmitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand
154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
135—Voight vs. yacht Quisetta.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned to Tuesday, May 10, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Silverman vs. Silverman.
2—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
3—Crow vs. Low.
4—Hartman vs. Hartman.
5—Mahler vs. Wilson.
6—Coghill vs. State Trust Co.
7—Dolan vs. Rothschild.
8—De Berard vs. Prial.
9—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
10—In re Noot.
11—In re Eichel.
12—Struth vs. Campion.
13—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
14—Caro vs. Stein.
15—Doublier vs. Ismail.
16—Herbert vs. Herbert.
17—Fleming vs. Brown.
18—In re Deering.
19—Vause vs. Weldon.
20—Bergen vs. Bergen.
21—Vasquez vs. Vasquez.
22—In re Try Angle Cigar Co.
23—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. Farmer.
24—In re Merriam Co.
25—Cobb vs. Williams.
26—Johnston vs. Johnston.
27—Fleischman vs. Smith.
28—Willcox vs. Herrman.
29—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
30—Grenner vs. Grenner.
31—Weinstein vs. Marcosa.
32—Laughlin vs. Price.
33—Rauch vs. Aberle.
34—In re Con. Trust Corporation.
35—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
36—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Mooney.
37—Green vs. Bunrard.
38—Trickey vs. Rich.
39—Holme vs. Stewart.
40—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
41—Thomas Adams Co. vs. Albert.
42—In re 87th and 88th Sts. School Site.
43—In re Academy St. School Site.
44—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
45—Hart vs. Lederman.
46—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
47—Korn vs. Korn.
48—Lasar vs. Lasar.
49—Jones vs. Reynard.
50—Schermerhorn vs. Van Cleve.
51—In re Wertheimer.
52—Turner vs. City of N. Y.
53—Adams vs. Davis.
54—Costello vs. Costello.
55—People, &c., vs. Burns.
56—Same vs. Greeder.
57—Felt vs. Kirkpatrick.
58—Harriman vs. Harriman.
59—Haynes vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society.
60—In re Barnes.
61—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
62—Finnerty vs. Delaney.
63—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
64—Cole vs. Pakas.
65—Thorn vs. Lock.
66—Edson vs. Parsons.
67—Newell vs. Newell.
68—[illegible] vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of B.
70—Rapp vs. Seward.
71—Baylies vs. Hamilton.
72—Ross vs. Plumm.
73—Ball vs. Ball Electric Light Co.
74—Smith vs. Lock.
75—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
76—Mackel vs. Finan.
77—Low vs. Kehoe.
78—Brainard, Slater & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Van Schaick.
79—In re Lawson.
80—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
81—Shidlovsky vs. Shidlovsky.
82—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
83—In re Paul.
84—Heydewreich vs. Lehmann.
85—Dinwiddie vs. Metzger.
86—Feus vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. Ry. Co.
87—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
88—Smith vs. Hart.
89—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Levy.
90—Levison vs. Janowitz.
91—Block vs. Harriott.
92—Marks vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re Fire Dept., Scofield Av.
2—Same, Broome St.
3—In re Marion Av.
4—In re Andrews Av.
5—In re Grand Boulevard, &c.
6—In re Webster Av.
7—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
8—In re East 168th St.
9—In re Wilkins Place.
10—In re 169th St.
11—In re 176th St.
12—In re Orchard St.
Demurrers.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
732—Castner vs. Lockwood.
742—Faust vs. Ascher.
744—Hopedale Elec. Co. vs. Elec. Storage & Battery Co.
746—Mills vs. Ross.
749—Oakes vs. Oakes.
750—Same vs. same.
757—Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld.
Preferred Causes.
4874—Putnam vs. Frazier.
6949—Dickinson vs. Earle.
6921—Queen vs. Weaver.
7001—Fay vs. Mulholland.
6844—Lewis vs. Devlin.
6930—Meek vs. Shaw.
6826—Warner vs. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6520—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kulio vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & B. Soap Co.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
4977—Gilbert vs. Waller.
6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
6607—Crosby vs. Crosby.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6717—Binninger vs. Hero
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
14258—Martin vs. Roberts.
15192—Finnegan vs. Biehl.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13899—Ballin vs. Vietor.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12657—Same vs. same.
15904—Lambrecht vs. Cuthbert.
15905—Frankaw vs. same.
15983—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.
16016—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
16085—Hess vs. Speidel.
16087—Murbach vs. Weir.
15559—Vaughan Machine Co. vs. Quintard.
15777—August vs. O'Brien.
15540—Erde vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
15948—Kemp vs. Calhoun.
13964—Wegner vs. Grunhut.
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
12498—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Fennesey.
15697—Low Chow vs. Joe Hin Kong.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
16132—Monaghan vs. Barry.
16585—Ioria vs. Ioria.
16069—Strauss vs. Minzesheimer.
14914—Gottlieb vs. W. H. Purcell Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
3069—Splint vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9563—Taylor vs. Havens.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10071—Walcutt vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
7921—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
10046—Fleishner vs. Peeple.
9703—Hecker vs. Callan
8245—Black vs. Roe.
4183—Casola vs. Vasques.
11732—Davis vs. Wilson.
11767—Senre vs. Boynton
11813—Abrams vs. Valentine.
9954—Ryker vs. Glover.
10133—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
8652—Ascheman vs. Weil
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush. Inquest.
11708—Neals vs. Boyle.
Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.
9975—Westphal vs. Western Assur. Co. of Toronto.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
10619—United Press Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11092—Gilman vs. Moore
8997—Saile vs. Jackson.
11428—Miller vs. Mallon.
1843—Hergert vs. Union Ry. Co.
2961—Colvin vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6290—Shellabarger Mill & E. Co. vs. Bunker
10470—Eisenberg vs. Allen.
10538—Jacob vs. Aldrich
11151—Donald vs. Gardner.
8696—Rogers vs. Mayor, &c.
8301—Schiff vs. Thomas.
7984—Nash vs. Quackenbush.
8416—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
8792—McCormick vs. Mahoney.
8277—McCann vs. Mayor, &c.
6766—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10393—James vs. Gardner.
10405—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Romolo.
10416—Goodrich vs. Brosman.
10433—Rhodes vs. Lewen.
10436—Weber vs. Brown.
10439—Niles vs. Cann.
10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
10467—Walton vs. Chesebrough.
10469—Levy vs. Goldenberg.
10494—Renna vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
10511—Brunswick B. C. Co. vs. Hand.
7722—Crow vs. Prague.
10500—Manhattan Elec. Light Co. vs. Savarese.
11199—Forman vs. Markert.
9554—Steele vs. Hamm.
9505—Bacon vs. Cole.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—1347—Contested will of Maria Hulsberg. Wills for Probate. At 10 A. M.—Gustav A. Goeltz, Julius Ottenheimer, Eliza Farr. At 10:30 A. M.—David Hennessy, Michael J. Dalton, Jaret M. Crichton, Bartholomew Fitzsimmons. At 11 A. M.—Whittlesey D. Searles, John Osbrey. At 2 P. M.—Fielding L. Williams, Margaret S. Marquand, Gerhard Beringer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills: 1333—Mary Fenton. 1349—Albert Guerin.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen
4378—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Hogel.
289—Tannenholz vs. [illegible]
[illegible]
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4800—Rosenberg vs. Anscher.
4902—Mayer vs. same.
4905—Voll vs. Galligan.
4906—Brown vs. Crow.
4904—Wieler vs. Tamsen
[illegible]
5603—Schwartz.
5025—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
5060—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Looschen
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boera
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
[illegible]
561—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
324—Goodman vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
326—Clary vs. Tripler.
75—Weeks Sport Co. vs. [illegible]
77—Herndon vs. Hammerstein.
78—Hanrahan vs. Kelly.
79—Lanfrey vs. Harris.
385—Allen vs. Drecos.
354—Davis vs. O'Neill.
155—Rosenberg vs. Gernsheim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4894—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
490—Dolan vs. Duffy.
516—Hass vs. Lucy.
518—Schrieken vs. Baron S. & Co.
707—Speert vs. Sessler.
742—Bell vs. Gordon.
725—Mahlberg vs. Manhattan Realty Co.
2513—Stewart vs. Bunker.
1000—Levy vs. Prohl.
456—Carroll vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
797—Strom vs. Lipson.
1055—Trenkman vs. Schneider.
1122—Gerber vs. Keam.
176—Moore vs. Tiburn.
184—Bigelow vs. Hassett.
1—Skedelsky vs. Walkin.
2—Edward Burr Co. vs. Lockitt.
16—Kresch vs. Freeman.
319—Trier vs. Zeller.
320—Same vs. same.
322—Same vs. same.
796—Berwin vs. Mayer.
803—Drew vs. Granger.
901—Fay vs. Perry.
911—Stern vs. Price.
912—Asiel vs. Loeb.
913—Ettinger vs. Puschen.
914—Levi vs. Loeb.
916—Lazarowitz vs. Ullmann.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called when reached. Short causes.
4608—Boughton vs. O'Connell.
4091—Kirtland vs. Moore.
4992—Stern vs. Feyser.
4295—Kirk vs. Van Cleef.
4170—Rathbun vs. Calandra.
3571—Tamsen vs. Jacobs.
4196—Walker vs. Platt.
4885—Both vs. Graber.
3781—Goldstein vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
4767—Hatton vs. Appollo Incandescent G. L. Co.
4978—Lairn vs. Byers.
4844—Frazier vs. Muehlfeld.
4938—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Clark.
4744—Tannenbaum vs. Stern.
3779—Pickhardt vs. Bloomingdale.
1280—Horath vs. O'Shaughnessy.
3706—Graham vs. Krause.
4981—Valentine vs. Denver Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
3888—Knobloch vs. Poen.
4880—Zoccollo vs. Blum.
4905—Bendheim vs. Stevens.
3860—Freund vs. Kapiah.
4822—Kuhn vs. David.
4674—Cole vs. Adams.
4601—Young vs. Hoffstadt.
4987—Am. Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Burnett.
4988—Seems vs. Volkening.
4523—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.
1—Isaac Finstein.
2—James Keith.
3—Thaddeus Eager.
4—Arthur Butcher.
5—Donald A. McClelland.
6—Frank Linx.
7—Charles Zanoll.
8—Henry Jaslowsky.
H. F. Bostwick.
9—Henry P. Schofield.
10—Alfonso Garzinio.
11—Thomas O'Brien.
Andrew O'Brien.
12—Harry Bergen.
13—Charles Walker.
14—Alfonso Garzinio.
15—James N. Duffy.
16—Dora Arnold.
17—Victor Gabriel.
18—Samuel Jones.
Anderson Jones.
19—William Arndt.
20—John A. Bechtel.
21—James Farley.
22—Patrick McCarthy.
23—Dora Goldstein.
24—Mary Greenfield.
25—Herman Pfenning.
26—Tony Haupt.
Samuel E. Jacobs, indicted as Morris Jacobs.
27—George Shrady.
28—Diego Spinelli.
Alexander Siscu.
Francesco Siscu.
29—Antonio Fasinello.
30—John Fennelli.
Tony Lewis.
31—Michael Gavigan.
32—Henry Weigand.
Michael Koskofski.
Herman Levy.
Pleadings—
1—Harry Meizel.
2—Thomas Addison.
George Davis.
3—John W. Hayes.
4—Leonard Johnson.
6—John O'Connor.
7—Fritz Hein.
Gustav Ruschel.
Henry Steitz.
8—William Kecker.
9—Thomas White.
Rose White.
10—Charles F. Saultz.
11—Costane Staveopulos.
12—Gus Carence.
13—Charles Koster.
14—Samuel Burns.
Ferdinand Edwards.
15—Louise Vogel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.
1—John E. Quinn.
Stella M. Quinn.
2—James Fenton.
3—James Byrnes.
Leon Galloway.
4—John M. Callahan.
5—Leo Herzog.
6—Morris Levy.
7—Arthur Kenny.
8—Abraham Taub.
9—Samuel Ketchum.
10—Samuel Ketchum.
Julius Jonas.
11—Hugh Hayden.
12—Max Pollack.
13—Louis Taub.
14—John Reilly.
15—Frank Lewis, alias Joseph A. Roberts.
16—James Twohey.
17—Hugh Hayden.
John Miller.
Edward O'Rourke.
18—Matthew McHugh.
19—August Bouquet.
20—David Lorenzo.
21—Philip Ereiner.
22—Andrew Palmieri.
23—Bernard McSwegan.
24—William Diedrich.
25—Peter McAvoy.
26—Lewis Meyer.
Edward V. Krause.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.
1—John Hill.
Patrick Butler.
2—John J. Bubler.
3—Alfred J. Dolan.
4—Adam Beecher.
5—Giuseppe Collegerio.
6—John Levy.
7—James O'Brien.
8—Alice Gibson.
9—Henry Moran.
10—Morris J. Forgotson.
11—Lemuel L. Williams.
12—James Murnan.
13—Peter A. Simmons.
14—Jacob Tannenbaum.
15—Joseph Simkowitz.
16—Edward Wehman.
17—Simon Schnitzlin.
Simon H. Scharlin.
18—Harry White.
19—Charles P. Reichers.
20—Edward Eagan.
21—Andrew Mulzenti.
22—Charles Myer.
23—Lewis Meyer.
24—David White.
25—Bernard Metzger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.
1—Michael Cagliano.
2—Frederick Ressek.
3—Daniel Harrison.
4—James Henry.
5—Thomas M. Barnard.
6—Daniel King.
7—Charles F. Adams.
8—James Baker.
9—George H. Brennan.
10—Abraham Sofa.
11—Henry Simmons.
12—Frank Hinman.
August Gerety.
13—Arthur Gates.
14—Gustav Levans.
15—Martin Hemmer.
16—William H. Harris.
17—James Cashin.
18—Victor T. Kratky.
19—Michael Keenan.
Lawrence E. Storey.
20—Nell McCollom.
21—Joseph Mercy.
22—John O'Sullivan.
23—Emil Kaztowitz.
24—Gaetano Buchi.
25—Bridget Masterson.
26—George Geis.
27—Henry A. Kennedy.
Benjamin Rothwell.
28—Martin Holmes.
Daniel Irving.
Richard Harvey.
29—Gong Lung.
30—Barnett Reich.
31—Isaac Felpe.
32—James O'Connell.
33—Wolf Avner.
34—Charles Kiernan.
35—James Farnan.
36—Meyer Bach.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Jennie Blanche vs. H. Campbell—Peter Eagen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.; Enumerated day calendar.
138—Seagriff vs. B. H. R. R.
240—Charman vs. Hibbler.
244—Tibbitts vs. Phippa.
238—Ulmer vs. Bennett.
245—Mutual Life vs. Hall.
246—Hinman vs. Devlin.
248—Lowerre vs. Tallman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. Day calendar.
363—Lynch vs. Duckworth.
531—Flynn vs. Cline.
553—Levy vs. Levy.
420—People's Trust Co. vs. Wright.
429—Davenport, Public Administrator vs. [illegible]
476—Morrow vs. Hartung
149—Luck vs. Townsend.
328—Forbes vs. Luhrs.
226—Kissam vs. Nichols.
325—Allin vs. Boraem.
365—Brennan vs. Fisher.
444—Annie D. Flynn vs. Mary C. Flynn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J. Short cause calendar.
4554—Behrens vs. Apfel.
2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers Lighterage.
8510—Pressler vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3875—Taylor vs. Roe.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
4258—Day vs. Swan.
5170—Enright vs. Am. Belgian Lamp Co.
1134—Kolling vs. Beebe.
4803—Gleeson vs. South B'klyn R. R. & Term. Co.
2960—Papia vs. Rea.
3611—McDermott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. Street R. R.
5127—Simpson vs. Hartford.
4339—Johnson vs. Staten Island and Midland R. R.
1506—Pfister vs. Lyons.
4950—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4429—Strunt vs. Christian.
2886—Merrick vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2212—Raymond vs. Vandall.
4318—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2730—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
5338—Walker vs. State Trust Co.
3224—Kick vs. Nassau R. R.
4046—Hessler vs. Nassau R. R.
3373—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
5219—Kirschock vs. Nassau R. R.
3600—Garcia vs. Nassau R. R.
4251—Reed vs. Nassau R. R.
2922—Cody vs. Press Pub. Co.
2875—Cannon vs. Nassau R. R.
1842—Henn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4882—Feeney vs. Met. Street R. R.
4169—Fleischer vs. Nassau R. R.
4734—Gluckin vs. Nassau R. R.
4157—Mattis vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
2630—Gibbons vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5125—Ehrlich vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3362—Snedeker vs. Nassau R. R.
1742—Deegan vs. Nassau R. R.
2777—Johnson vs. Kurtz.
1761—Same vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2801—Gorman vs. Nassau R. R.
1742—Murphy vs. Nassau R. R.
2700—O'Shea vs. Jordan.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of William A. Ratliffe, Thomas M. Coppein, Denis McNamara, David Polley, Catherine Lawyer, Joseph F. Kelly, James F. Kelly, Louise Hoh, Joseph Steinsby, Frederick Hammen. The accounting of John E. Willis (motion) and George W. Willis (motion). The estates of Mary O'Neil and Charles Stocker, and Catherine E. Carberry and William Meth. The administration of Susan Cahill. Revocation of letters, estate of Samuel Morris. [illegible]

NEW YORK METHODS UPHELD

The Treasury Department Rebuffs St. Louis Complaints Against the Customs Officers at This Port.

Complaints from the United States Surveyor of Customs about the regulations and methods of the customs authorities at the Port of New York have met with a rebuff from the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary Howell has addressed a tart communication to the St. Louis Surveyor on the subject of the inspection and valuation of dutiable steel rope wire. The St. Louis officer had asserted in a letter to the Treasury Department that "advances made in value by the Appraiser at New York have resulted in almost every case in reduced revenue to the Government," and he added that any advance or addition to make market value by importers resulted in a loss to the Government in almost all cases, as the amount of duty from the specific rate from this class of merchandise will be from 10 to 15 per cent. greater than the amount which would be collected on the ad valorem basis.

Assistant Secretary Howell replies to the St. Louis Surveyor that his lack of harmony with the New York customs officers' interpretation of the law is resulting in "a lack of uniformity in the assessment of duty on the class of merchandise in question."

Mr. Howell explains that according to the New York construction of the law, if an importation of wire smaller than No. 16 wire gauge was appraised at 4½ cents per pound, duty would be levied at 2 cents per pound, the rate primarily fixed, owing to the fact that 40 per cent. ad valorem on 4½ cents would amount to a duty equaling 1 8-10 cents per pound. When, however, the wire is appraised at 7 cents per pound or over, then only does the 40 per cent. ad valorem on wire less than No. 16 wire gauge equal or exceed the specific rate. On steel wires dutiable primarily under the same paragraph (137) of the Tariff act, at 1¼ and 1½ cents per pound, respectively, when the appraised value of the same is 4 cents per pound, then 40 per cent. ad valorem exceeds the specific rate.

The Treasury Department orders that the Surveyor of Customs shall hereafter act in accordance with the New York interpretation of the law. Referring to the complaint that "delays constantly occur by the tardiness of the New York Appraiser in making his report," Mr. Howell reminds the St. Louis Surveyor that the Treasury Department has already instructed him to make his own tests of dutiable wires. "The department has been advised," says the Assistant Secretary, "that there is available at your port an approved electric automatic machine which may be used free of expense to the Government in testing wire."

BONANZA FOR MAP-MAKERS.

Unusual Demand for Their Wares Due to Popular Interest in the War with Spain.

That war helps some lines of business as much as it hurts others was made evident the other day to a reporter who visited the establishment of a publisher of maps and atlases. There seemed to be about twice as many persons at work there as the space was intended to accommodate, and business was proceeding under high pressure.

"Yes, we are pretty busy," said the manager. "There is nothing like war to boom the sale of our wares, and this war beats anything in the history of our business in this country. The scenes of hostilities, actual or prospective, are so widely distributed that a map of the world is required to obtain a clear idea of the situation.

"Although Spain has lost most of her colonial possessions, what she has left are scattered all over the globe. She has, or did have until Dewey went there, the Philippines in the Pacific, and in that part of the world she also has the Carolines, but they are scarcely worth going after. Then on the west side of the Atlantic she has Cuba and Puerto Rico, and on the east side the Canaries. These complete the list of her colonies, with the exception of a little strip of North Africa. The Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, are regarded as a part of the mother country rather than a colony.

"Every public event which attracts attention to some particular quarter of the globe helps the map business, and we quickly note its effect. In recent years we have had the Transvaal raid, the defeat of Italy in Abyssinia, the Greco-Turkish war, and the war between China and Japan, and England has two wars on hand at present—in India and up the Nile. The popular interest in all of these foreign wars has revealed itself in an increased demand for maps of the localities where hostilities were proceeding, and similar demands have resulted from the Klondike discoveries, the polar expeditions of Peary and Nansen, and the rapid development of South Africa.

"But all these things were as nothing compared with the war with Spain. It seems as though everybody in the country must have taken to studying geography. The presses are working night and day, but it is simply impossible to supply the demand. Everything from the costliest wall maps and atlases to cheap things that sell for 10 cents or a quarter is in request, and if the war lasts a little longer the map makers will come out ahead on this year's business whether anybody else does or not."

NEW YORK AT OMAHA'S FAIR.

The Merchants' Association Making Extensive Preparations.

The Merchants' Association is making extensive preparations for New York's representation at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held at Omaha during June, July, August, September, and October. Dunham Wheeler has been selected as the architect for the New York building. The structure will be similar to the one at the Nashville Exposition last year.

It has been suggested that a day in June be set aside as New York Day, and this suggestion will be acted upon by the committee, of which Chauncey M. Depew is Chairman. A delegation will go to Omaha to represent the association.

The New York State Fair, which is to be held the latter part of August and the first of September in Syracuse, will have a great amount of space devoted to New York City this year. George W. J. Angell and W. R. Corwine will go to Syracuse today to make arrangements for the amount of space needed, and all details for the city's exhibit.

HEBREW HOME MEETING.

Institution for the Aged and Infirm Elects Officers.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Directors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held yesterday morning at the home in One Hundred and Fifth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The attendance was unusually good, considering the weather. President Simon Borg called the meeting to order, and read his annual report, which was very gratifying to all present, as it showed conclusively how well and economically this worthy institution had been managed during the past year.

The report shows that the home has 215 inmates, and that their ages range from sixty to ninety-nine years. The total expenditures for the year were $31,000. Treasurer Charles Sternbach submitted the financial report, which shows a surplus in the treasury.

Dr. S. N. Leo, whose mother founded the home, and who for years has been its regular physician, reported that there had been twenty-nine deaths during the year.

Before the election of officers was proceeded with it was decided that tablets bearing the names of the benefactors of the home should be placed in the synagogue. The following officers were elected unanimously: President—Simon Borg; Vice President—Mrs. Jacob Scholle; Treasurer—Charles Sternbach; Trustees to serve for the term of three years—Mrs. F. Rothschild, Mrs. L. Zeckendorf, Mrs. C. L. Friedman, I. Albert Englehart, Isaac Bierman, and Morris Sternbach; Trustees to serve for the term of one year—Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Julius Ballin, and William Hyams.

Postal Clerk Died in a Horse Car.

The man who was taken sick in a Sixth Avenue horse car shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and who died before medical aid reached him, has been identified as Samuel L. Beekman of 226 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. His death was due to heart disease. He had been a clerk in the General Post Office. The body was taken to his home.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.—Large, modern house, near station; also apartments and business offices; all improvements. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

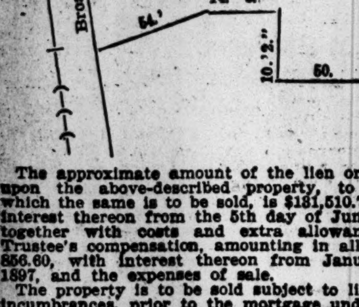
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term; in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

ap25-2aw3wM&S&my18

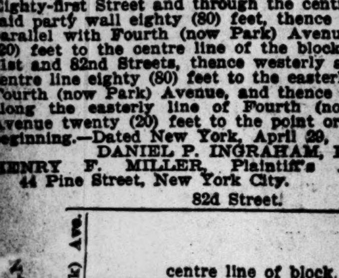
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop and remaindermen, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-first Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and at a point opposite to the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining thereto on the southerly side thereof, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through the centre line of said party wall eighty (80) feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the centre line of the block between 81st and 82nd Streets, thence westerly along said centre line eighty (80) feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 29, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 33-100 dollars ($11,681.33) (exclusive of costs) with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $452.90, with interest to be added.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The United States of America, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants. No. 7,258.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Atchison, in the County of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the said part or portion of its railroad then in process of construction, or thereafter to be constructed, from the town of Atchison, in the State of Kansas on the Missouri River, and extending westerly one hundred miles, and the telegraph line to be constructed in connection with said one hundred miles of railroad, as fully and effectually as if the said whole of said one hundred miles of railroad and telegraph line were completed, and also all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company acquired and appropriated by it for the purpose of the right of way for a single or double track railroad for said one hundred miles, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated or which should thereafter be acquired and appropriated by it for side tracks, turn-outs, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, work shops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining thereto, whether then owned or held, or thereafter acquired by said railroad company, and also so many and such parts and portion of all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, other cars, carriages, tools, instruments, machinery, equipments, implements, goods and chattels for said railroad and telegraph line, or either of them, then held, or which might thereafter be owned or acquired by said railroad company, and belonging, appertaining or in any manner relating to or connected with said railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, or the running or operating of the same, or either of them, as might be the equal pro rata proportion thereof for said one hundred miles as part of and which said one hundred miles might bear to the whole of said railroad or telegraph line which might be constructed or run or operated by said railroad company; and also all corporate franchises which then were or thereafter might be owned, held, possessed or exercised by said railroad company, embraced in, or attached to, or comprising said one hundred miles of railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, reserving, however, to said railroad company full power, right and authority from time to time in its discretion to dispose of such portions of said equipment, machinery, instruments, implements and personal property as might become unfit or unnecessary for its use, and to replace the same with others which should thereupon become subject to the operation of said mortgage.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $50,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $500,000 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, JEWELL COUNTY & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants. —No. 7,259.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Mankato, in the County of Jewell, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph lines of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed, from a point on the Atchison, Solomon Valley and Denver Railway, at or near the town of Jamestown in the County of Cloud, and State of Kansas, through the counties of Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, and Cheyenne to the westerly line of the State of Kansas, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turn-outs, switches, road beds, superstructures, line, rail, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops, and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be owned or acquired by the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose, or thereafter to be acquired and appropriated for that purpose, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph lines, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its rights and franchise to be a corporation and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety, and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement, or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of five thousand dollars is made, as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than fifty thousand dollars is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this case.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, defendants.—No. 7,260.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1898, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad company at Concordia, in the County of Cloud, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed from Waterville, in the County of Marshall, to Washington, in the County of Washington, and from Greenleaf in the County of Washington, by way of Concordia, Cawker City and the forks of the Solomon River to the westerly line of Sherman County or Cheyenne County in the State of Kansas, and from a point at or near Concordia in the County of Cloud, by way of Scandia in the County of Republic, to the northerly line of the State of Kansas, including all the railroad and telegraph lines which the respective railway companies, by the consolidation of which the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company was created, were by their respective charters authorized to construct, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turnouts, switches, roadbed, superstructures, line, rails, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be acquired or owned by the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines; and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph line, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its right and franchise to be a corporation, and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest. It being the intent of said conveyance in mortgage to include in said mortgage or deed of trust all the railroad and telegraph lines which, at the time of the formation of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, were the property of the railway companies forming, by consolidation, the said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, and each of them, and all equipments, implements and materials used or acquired therefor; and the rights, privileges, immunities, franchises, powers and all the land and property, moneys and effects, real, personal, and mixed, of every name and nature held or owned by the said railway companies at the time of the said consolidation, or by any of them, or in or to which said companies or any of them had any right, title or interest; also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.00,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall not be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $10,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $250,000.00 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jared B. Flagg, Edward O. Flagg, May Flagg, Martha A. Potts, Josephine A. Pulsford, Evan G. Sherman, William A. Sherman, Josephine Keller, George Keller, Christoph Keller, Mary Keller, George Allston Flagg, Georgine L. Judkins, Emanuel Flagg, Eben Flagg, Alice C. Vanderbilt, David E. Gwynne, Abraham E. Gwynne, Edith Gill, Cettie Shepard, Eliza B. S. King, Arthur C. Sherman, Willis Fisher, Marjorie Fisher, and Rosalie A. Jaffrey, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City. my9-1aw6wM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting; good reference. Call at present employer's, 32 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and seamstress; best reference. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl; good plain sewer. Can be seen at present employer's Monday, between 11 and 1, 46 East 34th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; wages, $25. Answer by letter for two days, 166 East 109th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; personal reference. 35 East 70th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By young English lady as nursery governess or mother's help; speaks Italian; competent seamstress; good references. Apply, 11 to 2, Monday and Tuesday, at 40 East 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined North German as nursery governess or lady's maid, or any position of trust; four years with present employer. 342 West End Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess; able to teach all German branches; good sewer; city references. E. B., Box 118 Times Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; private family; shirts, collars, cuffs; willing, obliging; best city references. 212 East 63d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; American family; city or country; city reference. L., 210 East 26th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; to do ladies', gents,' and family washing; best reference. Mrs. Burke, 15 Prospect Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best of city reference. 118 West 18th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; very best of city reference. 63 West 43d St., shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' city references. 52 West 36th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced baby's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest references. 217 East 40th St., top flat.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a colored nurse for growing children. Call, two days, at 19 West 20th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; willing to assist with chamberwork. 30 West 53d St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; will go to the country; best reference. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 19 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in small private family; wages, $20; four years with present employer. 18 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

A WOMAN with college education, good reader and accustomed to accounts, also thoroughly experienced in the care of a household, desires a position as secretary in a family or institution where careful attention to duties will be appreciated. The highest guarantees will be given. Address C. B., Box 158 Times Office.

LIBRARIAN or CORRESPONDENT.—By a lady having thorough knowledge of French, English, and German, as librarian or correspondent. M., Box 329, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; UNUSUALly good beginner. Beginner, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WOULD LIKE TO find a situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Butler, Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single Swiss; competent, willing, and obliging; city or country; good city references. H. Bush, 32 West 133d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; best city reference. P., care of Mrs. O'Loughlin, 586 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; best of references; moderate wages. G. B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing and obliging; good long city reference. 238 East 55th St., care of Gardner.

BUTLER.—Lady going away wishes to secure position for her butler. 5 West 34th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; Protestant; German; long experienced; care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; willing; best references. Competent, 78 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands care fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver. R., office last employer, Suite 8-11, fourth floor, 15 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede as coachman; willing and obliging; best of reference. Johnson, Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his coachman as experienced city driver; thirty-six; single; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. Bell, 111 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—First-clas; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman, (35,) with first-class references. Joe Orczy, 340 East 82d St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman, (35,) with first-class references. Joe Orczy, 340 East 82d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136 New Brunswick, N. J.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—As groom and footman, 22; sober and competent; city or country. Groom, 446 Park Av., tailor store.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; good reference. Langton, 19 Morton St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swiss French as useful or second man in private family; city reference. Jules, 8 East 62d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined young English (not Irish) person to take care of two children (6 and 4) and do sewing. Only such as have first-class references and previous experience. To inquire Monday, from 9 to 12, at 565 West End Av, near 87th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LANGON, CLARISSA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gabriel Pechambert, Louis Delbos, Mary Delbrat, said name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to your petitioner; Emil Bosg, the heirs and next of kin of CLARISSA LANGON, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert W. Strong of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Clarissa Langon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap25-1aw6wM

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address

EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

DECORATION EXCURSION—2 DAYS.

May 28 to 30. Fare, board, coach, $5, inclusive.

Cataract House, Water Gap, Pa.

Also June 11 to 13, $5. Address L. M. Tucker.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms; class or private.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awStillmy23

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, May 11, Noon|Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon|Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon|Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon|Teutonic, June 29, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York, Tuesday, May 17, at 3 P. M., June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $80 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MANITOBA..........May 14
MINNEWASKA..........May 21
MOHAWK..........May 28
MOBILE..........June 4
MASSACHUSETTS..........June 11
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, May 14, Noon|Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon|Furnessia, June 18, Noon
City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Servia, May 10, 10 AM|Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM|Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM|Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........June 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

*Pawnee, Mon., May 9|Seminole, Fri., May 13
Algonquin, Tues., May 10|Delaware, Tues., May 17
(*Steamer May 9 to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon|Kai. W. d. G., June 7, 9 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 8 AM|Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM|K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM|Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse, Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 2, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems..........May 14, 10 AM|Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM
Aller..........May 21, 2 PM|Fulda..........June 11, 10 AM
Werra..........May 28, 10 AM|Ems..........June 18, 2 PM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM|A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM|F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Penns'l'a, May 14, Noon|Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M|Patria, June 4, 4 P M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Noordland..........May 11|Westernland..........June 1
Friesland..........May 18|Kensington..........June 8
Southwark..........May 25|*Berlin..........June 11
*Chester..........May 28|Noordland..........June 15
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Boadicea..........May 14|Winifreda..........May 28
Alexandra..........May 21|Victoria..........June 11

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily —Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, AND OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:06, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GEN. WOODFORD'S ARRIVAL

The United States Minister to Madrid Reaches Here and Goes to Washington.

A WARM WELCOME EXTENDED

The Weather Interferes with the Proposed Demonstration, but the Minister Is Met by Friends and Entertained in Brooklyn.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Madrid, arrived here yesterday morning on the French Line steamship La Touraine from Havre. He was accompanied by his official staff, including George Stanton Sickles, First Secretary of Legation; Lieut. I. L. Dyer, Naval Attaché, and Capt. F. H. Bliss, Military Attaché. In the party were Mrs. Dyer and two daughters, Miss Eames, Gen. Woodford's niece, and several servants.

The steamer arrived outside Sandy Hook shortly after midnight yesterday morning, but owing to the new harbor regulations was compelled to wait outside until daylight. Although the weather interfered with the reception planned for the returning Minister by the Union League Club of Brooklyn and U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., a delegation of enthusiastic friends met the party at Quarantine at 8 o'clock. They boarded the big liner from the tug Governor Flower shortly after the vessel had dropped anchor for quarantine inspection.

Those of the Reception Committee who appeared were Senator George W. Brush, John M. Matlock, John S. McKee, William Berri, R. B. Guillin, William Wallace Gilbert, and Herbert B. Brush. A cold, drizzling rain made things unpleasant for anybody who went on the steamer's deck, but Gen. Woodford, enveloped in a big ulster, gave the committee a cordial greeting at the gangway.

An Impromptu Reception.

The delegation hailed the returning Minister with cheers, and an impromptu reception was held in his stateroom during the trip from Quarantine to La Touraine's dock at the foot of Morton Street. Meantime a delegation of newspaper men had boarded the steamer and these were pleasantly received. When asked for an interview Gen. Woodford insisted that he be reported correctly and then said:

"Gen. Woodford begs to be excused from all interviews. He is still in the diplomatic service of his Government and can say absolutely nothing for publication."

Gen. Woodford refused to say even where he left his wife and family, but it was learned that they had been left in Paris.

At the French Line pier the party was enthusiastically welcomed. William C. Wallace was in waiting there to receive the Minister, and Gen. Woodford and his niece were driven to the Wallace home, in Brooklyn. While the other members of the legation were not quite so reticent as their chief, they resorted for the most part to generalities when questioned concerning affairs in Madrid.

The Demonstration in Spain.

Secretary Sickles, when informed that cable dispatches had stated that the train on which the members of the legation had gone from Madrid to Paris had been attacked by a mob, and that stones and other articles had been thrown at the party, said: "Well, some things were thrown at the train, but the demonstration was not of a serious character. A number of students, not a large number, had gathered at Valladolid and cried 'Long Live Spain!' and used other patriotic expressions. They were not directed against us, however. At Madrid we were treated with the utmost courtesy."

When asked how it happened that Minister Woodford had received his passports previous to his handing in this Government's ultimatum, Mr. Sickles said:

"We rather expected that. At least we were not surprised when the passports arrived, as we knew that when the Spanish Minister at Washington received his papers the Spanish Cabinet would probably issue ours to us, and thereby sever all diplomatic relations."

Another member of the party arriving yesterday, speaking of the Vallodolid incident, said that there had been a large gathering of people at the railway station, and that they were in a very ugly mood. Stones and other articles were thrown, a number of windows smashed, and for a time the crowd, which had assumed the proportions and temper of a riotous mob, made threats against all the Americans on the train, and it looked for several moments as if they would make good their threats.

Oxford Club Visited.

Gen. Woodford and the members of his staff were received at 10 o'clock at the Oxford Club, in Brooklyn, one of the Minister's favorite clubs, and were entertained at luncheon.

The appearance of Gen. Woodford there was the signal for three cheers, given with a will by the club members assembled in the vestibule. The luncheon was given in the main dining room, which had been draped for the occasion with the American colors, and two immense floral pieces decorated the long table.

The luncheon was informal and was attended almost exclusively by old friends of the Minister. No speechmaking was indulged in except that a few words of welcome extended by several of those present was responded to in a chatty, informal way by the principal guest. Gen. Woodford said that, although his life in Spain had on the whole been pleasant, he was, nevertheless, exceedingly gratified to be once more on American soil.

He said that only once during his experiences in Spain had he considered his life in any danger. That was in Validolid.

Among those present at the luncheon were Col. George Price, William C. Wallace, Charles Moore, President of the Montauk Club, and the members of the Reception Committee that had accompanied the guests up the bay. Gen. Woodford and his staff left the clubhouse at 1:30 o'clock and took the Congressional limited express train at Jersey City at 3:30 o'clock for Washington.

Other Passengers Arriving.

Among the other passengers on La Touraine was Col. Kellogg, the Military Attaché to the United States Legation at Paris. When asked his reasons for returning to this country, he said: "I am simply going to Washington to beg to be permitted to take part in the active operations of the army."

J. S. Highlands, another American on the steamer, said that he had gone abroad to visit his son, a dentist at Madrid. He had intended staying for about six months, but the anti-American demonstrations forced him to leave that place three weeks after his arrival, and his son had to flee to Lisbon. He said that the signs of the office of the New York Life Insurance Company and all other American houses had been smashed and torn down.

W. C. Cannon, a representative of the Rocky Mountain News, who is returning from Paris, said that in that city the feeling was most bitterly anti-American. "Every person who is thought to be an American," he said, "is elbowed off the sidewalks, jostled by the crowds, and everything possible done to show the antipathy of the Frenchmen. Petty annoyances are practiced. For instance, the street cars will not stop to take on American passengers, rates of exchange in money in most cases are exorbitant, and small purchases are made at exorbitant prices."

A Bishop's Observation.

Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill., who is also returning from Paris, said that the feeling of the French toward Americans was intensely hostile. He said that he understood that the reason for this was that eight-tenths of the public debt of Spain was held by the French people, and that nearly all the railroads operated in Spain are owned by Frenchmen.

Shu Ting, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Madrid, who is on his way to Washington, said with reference to the feelings of his country in the present crisis: "My country is in favor of the United States. We have been friendly for many years, and shall continue to be so."

As La Touraine drew near to New York the passengers, especially the Americans, were most anxious to obtain news from this country as to what progress had been made since the beginning of hostilities. Accordingly, Capt. Santelli, when the vessel was passing the Nantucket Shoal Lightship, hoisted signals asking for news. The lightship hoisted a set of three signal flags, followed by others, which informed them of Commodore Dewey's great victory at Manila. The Americans were wildly enthusiastic.

MR. WOODFORD IN WASHINGTON.

Calls at the White House and Is Warmly Commended by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, arrived in Washington from New York this evening, just before 9 o'clock. He went almost direct to the White House, where he was cordially received by the President. He remained in conference with the President until a late hour.

Gen. Woodford declined to be interviewed upon the subject of his work in Spain. He is still in the diplomatic service and says it would be manifestly improper for him to make any statement for publication concerning his connection with events which have involved the two nations in a war.

The President, it is said, warmly congratulated Gen. Woodford upon his conduct in Madrid. The President assured him that his work had the entire approval of the Administration.

It was learned to-night that the Administration had a purpose in transmitting to Gen. Woodford the ultimatum of the United States to Spain in open English, instead of in the State Department cipher, which is usually employed in cable correspondence with diplomatic representatives.

It was expected by the President that the message to Minister Woodford would be laid before the Sagasta Ministry before it was delivered to Gen. Woodford, and in this he was not mistaken.

The message was delayed many hours in delivery, and Minister Woodford afterward learned that the ultimatum had been in the hands of Premier Sagasta and had been considered by the Cabinet long before he learned that it had arrived. Thus it was that the Spanish Government was enabled to give him his passports before he had an opportunity to deliver the ultimatum formally to the Madrid Government.

The fact that the ultimatum was not presented to the Spanish Government was entirely satisfactory to the Administration, as it was in accordance with the expectation of the President.

Consul General Bowen, whose headquarters were at Barcelona, arrived to-night in company with Gen. Woodford.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Dr. Rainsford Says that Every Sorrow and Every Disaster Tends Toward Man's Final Elevation.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Church, 7 Rutherfurd Place, yesterday morning preached from the text, "Fire and hail, snow and vapor, stormy winds fulfilling His word," Psalm cxlviii., 8. In the course of his remarks he said:

"People of this day are far in advance of those of a few years ago; they feel more and know more, and each succeeding generation is illustrating this advance. We behold the transformation of awful things into lovely things. Every catastrophe, every sorrow, and every burden tends toward the final elevation of the race. We are often prone to look upon God as a capricious, whimsical God, who will answer our prayer for some trivial and transient wish; we look upon him as a miraculous God, who will bring down fire on those who do not do as we wish. When we see a bad man prosper or a wicked woman happy we call on God for vengeance on them, not realizing that God's vengeance is something sublimely grand and majestic. Who are we that we should call down the vengeance of God on people and nations? What is true in the physical world is true also in the domain of morals. It is only by falling and failures that man is made more beautiful. It is only by changes and convulsions in the moral order of things that God works out His purposes.

"There was one strong idea in Rome that kept that mighty nation from falling sooner than she did. That idea survives to-day in the American and English people. Rome never loved or valued the individual; it loved and valued the State and nation. The love of country was the predominating idea in the Roman Government. This resulted in the codification of laws which form the bases of the forms of our Government today. When Rome became untrue to the State, when her citizens became too much steeped in pleasure and profligacy she fell.

"What is our danger to-day? The danger consists in thinking of the good things of life. Lord deliver us from placing too much stress on these things. There is danger from the Senate of this country to the striking miner from this worship of the god of gold. It is only by self-sacrifice that the world has grown to be what it is, and when that fades away, then all is gone."

FATHER MALONE HONORED.

Father McGlynn Speaks at the Priest's Seventy-seventh Anniversary Celebration.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Father Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was quietly celebrated yesterday, according to the wishes of the venerable priest. The principal part of the celebration was the solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the congregation was the largest that has been seen in the church in many months. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father John O'Brien, with Father Malone as Deacon and the Rev. E. J. Hopkins as Sub-Deacon.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn of St. Mary's Church, Newburg. Dr. McGlynn chose for his theme the words from Psalm cix.: "Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek." Father McGlynn began:

"My dear people, we celebrate to-day the anniversary of one of the principal leaders in the angelic host—St. Michael the Archangel. By a happy coincidence the feast falls on the 8th day of May, the birthday of Father Malone, the venerable pastor of this church, in which parish he has ministered before the altar of God for more than fifty-four years.

"It is not the custom of the Church to praise much her living children. She waits until their record is complete. Therefore my purpose is to-day to spare Father Malone the eulogy that I should like to pronounce if he was not listening. So, instead, I shall praise that priesthood to which he pledged his virgin heart when a child."

Dr. McGlynn then proceeded to speak of the priesthood. In concluding the reverend father said:

"It is to this blessed calling that Father Malone in the first flower of his youth, in his twenty-third year, prostrated himself before the Christian altar, and was consecrated and ordained to the precious priesthood of Christ. A unique circumstance in connection with his first appointment was the fact that he has continued to serve in the parish in which he was ordained ever since. We must thank and praise God for Father Malone, for his blameless life, for his voice, which has ever been lifted up for the truth. Let us grasp Father Malone by the hand, and pray to God that he may be spared with us for many years that we may profit and be stimulated by his grand life and example."

At the conclusion of the mass Father Malone spoke briefly of Dr. McGlynn's eloquent and beautiful tribute. He said it was great pleasure for him to know and to have been with Dr. McGlynn for the past twenty-eight years. Both had passed through a variety of scenes in life. He said that Dr. McGlynn's recent trouble was mostly caused by people who did not thoroughly understand him.

In relation to the war, Father Malone spoke of Commodore Dewey as a man who has astonished all Europe, and whom the people on the entire globe are looking up to and praising to-day.

While the congregation was passing out the choir rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner."

During the afternoon a large number of persons called at the rectory. They congratulated Father Malone on attaining his seventy-seventh year, and wished him many more years of health and happiness. The parlor of the rectory was filled with large floral pieces, sent from prominent clergy and laymen from all parts of the country.

Passengers on the Rotterdam.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam from Rotterdam and Boulogne were H. Clay Armstrong, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., Dr. Albert L. Gihon, Charles R. Vanhausten, R. Morgan, W. J. Quinlan, Howell W. Robert, and Thomas Robins.

THE ETHICS OF THE WAR

The Rev. Dr. Newton Says This Country Has Been Appointed Executioner of Spain.

WHERE EVIL IS MANIFESTED

He Cites Examples to Show Why It Is Our Duty to Inflict Punishment on Spain for Her Cruelty.

"The Ethics of War" was the subject of the sermon delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

"There has been a great deal of foolish war talk," he declared, "and of war talk worse far than foolish—criminal and wicked. 'Remember the Maine' is, after all, only a cry for vengeance. And there is nothing noble in vengeance. Any joy in the unchaining of the dogs of war calls for unmingled condemnation from all sane minds, from all Christian hearts.

"But on the other hand it seems to me there has been not a little evil where it is least suspected in this community. I have been amazed, during the last three years, at the indifference which has been manifested on the part of cultivated and prosperous people toward the wrongs and sufferings of Cuba.

"The great evening paper which has led in the opposition to our intervention in Cuban affairs is the paper which, above all others in our city, is blindest to these horrors of our industrial and commercial war. It was reserved for this paper to excuse the horrors of the reconcentrado order by comparing to them the sufferings involved in Sherman's march through Georgia. It was reserved for this same journal to impeach the testimony of our naval commission of inquiry into the destruction of the Maine by deliberately imputing to it a readiness to exculpate the officers of the Maine out of professional pride.

Proud of Our Country.

"As now we look back over these months and years, in which we have faced what to some of us has seemed an inevitable action, we have, upon the whole, no reason to be ashamed of our country, but much to feel proud of on its belief. Through three years, with great self-control the Nation has kept itself free from the natural impulse to interfere in the affairs of another people. If there is any criticism upon this long silence and inaction to be made, it is that we have stretched our patience too far altogether. So, when the Maine horror came upon us, what a magnificent example of self-control our country manifested! Is there any other nation upon the face of the earth with power to enforce its claims that would not have acted within twenty-four hours?

"And yet, it seems to me, there are some grounds upon which war in the final resort is justifiable, at least until we are prepared to accept the principles of non-resistance which Jesus Christ taught. You do not condemn yourself in shooting the burglar whose revolver is drawn upon you. Whether the Cubans be capable of self-government or not—and this time alone will prove—they are entitled to the ordinary human rights of freedom. When we have once become satisfied that there is no help for them, save in independence, it seems to that we are bound to help them if in no other way than by the final argument of force.

"I should feel myself a skulking coward if I saw a weak and sickly child deliberately starved to death in my neighbor's yard, and beaten brutally day by day and kept silence. If my remonstrances utterly failed, there would be but one thing left for me if I had the heart of a man and the conscience of a Christian.

Would Collar the Coward.

"That would be to jump over the fence and collar the coward. In that we have done so, we have a right to stand upon our feet before God and ask His blessing upon our effort. I know what this may mean—in the treasures of wealth poured forth and in the costlier treasures of human life lavished on land and sea.

"Let us bear our shrinking investments, our swelling taxes, manfully, as the price paid to help them to right who suffer wrong. Let those who suffer and those who die remember that they have offered themselves on the altar of humanity, the altar of justice, and liberty. Let those who sorrow in darkened homes remember amid their tears that they have helped a nation to liberty; that they have kindled anew in the soul of humanity the lofty and generous passion of fraternity. What war of history has opened with relief ship waiting to be convoyed by warship to the scene of conflict?

"Spain's Nemesis is overtaking her. The long story of Spain's rapacity and extortion, of her oppression and cruelty, of her treachery and perfidy, is reaching its culmination. The cup of woe is at last filled to overflowing, and is being even now pressed to her lips. And the hand which is ordained to hold that cup to her lips is the hand of America.

"It is no pleasant thing to be appointed by Providence the executioner upon a great nation. Nevertheless, this is the task assigned to this country. With no light hearts and with no clamorous jubilation of patriotism; but with the stern and solemn sense of the prophets of old, proclaiming the woe from Jehovah, this great Nation may unsheath its sword from its scabbard and proceed to the work of the Lord."

THE NECESSITY OF WAR.

The Rev. Henry Frank Says: "O, Mock Tears That Now Weep for Spilled Spanish Blood!"

The Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the Metropolitan Independent Church, before his sermon on "Science and God," in the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday morning, delivered the following prelude:

"The first great battle of the war has been fought and won. The name of Dewey is immortalized. The name of our dear old Columbia stands once more for victory and human hope. Sad, indeed, and pitiful it is that war must be; that human blood must be shed for the cause of human rights. While we rejoice in victory and sing the paeans of approaching peace, under the clang and clamor of the battlefield, let us not forget the principle that spurred us on—the cause of righteousness that we espoused. Let not the love of war grow in our hearts, now that the taste of blood is upon our lips. Let us remember that we are fighting because by no other means could we perform our duty in the cause of human rights.

"When went there forth a nation to battle for humanity? Wars have been fought for many causes—for lust, for rapine, for conquest, for beauty, and for glory—but never before has a war been fought unselfishly for justice and humanity. A nation once went forth to fight for the rescue of a beautiful woman. But how can this compare with a nation going forth single-handed against the threats of crowned heads and age-intrenched powers, to rescue from the grip of a bloodthirsty tyrant a struggling infant among the nations of the earth?

"The Spaniards have become insane. Ages of cruelty, barbarism, and bigotry have eaten into their breasts, until their native humanity has been transformed into the basest bestiality. And, now, in the face of defeat, like the fabled scorpion, unable to slay her enemy, she threatens to thrust her own envenomed fangs into her own bosom and tear asunder her tumultuous entrails. The horror of civil war looms like a vision of hell above the blood and agony of her present struggle—poor, pitiable, perishing, self-slaughtered Spain.

"It seems almost inhuman to punish such a senile monster. But let us bear in mind the blood this vicious monster drew from the veins of the defenseless men and women—aye, of suckling babes upon their mothers' breasts. Let us not forget how a beautiful isle lies to-day blistering and prostrate because of the brutal blows of that monster whose bloody hands are staid alone by the bayonets of our brave boys and the belching of our shotted guns. How horrible the scene of destruction and desolation which has been enacted for years within the doomed households of beautiful Cuba, where the dripping sabre of the Spaniard hung like the sword of Damocles above every hearthstone, every closet contained a skeleton of the victim of brutality. O mock tears that would now weep for a few drops of spilled Spanish blood, but which never fell for Cubans slaughtered and human rights outraged!

"To-day we are exhibiting to the world a new patriotism, not the patriotism that fights for selfish rights and avaricious claims, but the patriotism of humanity that fights for human brotherhood and universal liberty."

THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge Says the War Against Spain Is a Holy Uprising.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church yesterday morning preached a sermon on "The Christian's Duty in the Present War." Christianity, he said, had been the means of overcoming oppression, and elevating mankind everywhere.

"The present crisis of this Nation," he asserted, "is in harmony with Christian teachings. This war has come upon us very suddenly. A sudden and cruel surprise. The more we have reflected and prayed for light, the more clearly has our duty been shown. It is not a war for revenge. The cry 'Remember the Maine!' has no part in it. Such a sentiment is a relic of barbarism, unbecoming a great Christian nation. Even if it could be demonstrated that Spain contrived deliberately the wreck of our warship, the issue is not the one we are contesting. That idea is devilish.

"This contest is a holy uprising in God's name for the uplifting of a wronged and downtrodden people. We must forget the things that are behind. Whatever our opinion has been in the past, we have but one purpose now, and that is to end the reign of brutality, which for centuries has ruled over the most beautiful island on our hemisphere, and as history proves has caused the death of more than 200,000 women and children. It is our part to end the hostilities in Cuba and establish a stable form of Government there.

"There has never before been such an object lesson of Christian civilization. A country just emerging from a long period of financial depression declares war against a despotic nation. Not for the acquisition of additional territory, but simply for humanity. You want to write that in golden letters upon our starry flag. By cannon and sword we will set the oppressed free; we will pour out our millions of wealth, and thousands of lives for this purpose. The guns of our mammoth ships 7,000 miles away, have repeated in thunder tones the words of our manly President, and the streets of every city, town, and village from Maine to Oregon are aflame with flags.

"The enthusiasm manifested speaks well for the Nation's patriotism. When the call for 125,000 volunteers was issued more than 500,000 responded, and already another half-million are ready to respond when further call comes. It has been asked why send our noblest young men to fight for the ignorant degraded Cubans? It is the spirit of that grand song 'As He Died to Make Men Holy Let Us Die to Make Men Free.' The power to make the sacrifice comes direct from the Cross of Christ. 'His truth is marching on,' and we by our sacrifice are made strong as a Nation to fight for humanity. It has wiped out the scars of our civil strife.

"We know no North, no South. Every State and the people everywhere are seeking only to uphold our President in fulfilling the destiny set before this Nation."

THE MORAL ASPECT OF WAR.

The Rev. J. B. Shaw Says that Senators and Many Others Have Acted Disgracefully.

"The Moral Aspect of the War with Spain" was the subject of a sermon delivered yesterday evening by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. Mr. Shaw said in part:

"Probably there is not one of us who does not regret the way in which the present war was initiated. The scenes presented in more than one disgraceful instance by our American Senate, giving fresh evidence as they did of this Nation's outgrowth of the principles of representation upon which our fathers founded that branch of Congress; the jingoism of that group of citizens who never think above the roof of their mouths; the commercialism and the sensationalism of certain newspapers who care more for their financial success than for the honor and the security of the country, and are worse traitors than Benedict Arnold or Aaron Burr or John Wilkes Booth were ever capable of being—these are all things for the Nation to blush over and make penitent confession of before the throne of God.

"Did not the President of the United States, with a diplomacy that has scarcely ever been matched in the history of international procedure, sue for peace until he found the suit was going by default? Did not that great temporal usurper who keeps up a show of a throne in the Vatican make a characteristically presumptuous offer to arbitrate the question at issue between America and Spain and have his offer declined? What else can it signify except the will of God decreed war and not peace?

"It requires no juggling with facts to set forth strong and justifiable reasons for our war with Spain. Never was war begun on higher ethical grounds. We are not fighting for greed or for increased territory. Neither does revenge constrain us. Our battle cry may be 'Remember the Maine!' and the memory of that atrocious sin against humanity and civilization will doubtless serve to give edge to our valor, but we are fighting as we have done before for humanity and freedom. We have had the signal honor conferred upon us in these closing days of the nineteenth century of being set apart as special instruments to execute the will of God.

"For ages now an ever-multiplying heavenly company has looked down upon the crimes of Spain and been crying aloud to the Throne of Heavenly Justice. Who has a heart cold and small enough to go through the whole criminal count against this offending nation? It was reserved for Spain, calling herself a Christian nation, and converting the crucifix into a fetich, to stain her garment with blood that the boundless waters of the Crystal Sea before the Throne will never wash out."

CALLS IT GOD'S WORK.

The Rev. A. L. Beiler's Words on Commodore Dewey's Victory.

The Rev. A. L. Beiler of the Washington Methodist University, who will fill the pulpit at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church until September, when the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell of Buffalo will come, preached yesterday on "God Lives."

He spoke of the victory of Commodore Dewey as God's work. He said that he looked for another manifestation of the power of God and his work of humanizing the people of the world in His intervention for American arms in the next great naval battle and the final overthrow of the Spanish arms.

AMERICA'S ACTION JUSTIFIED.

The Rev. Dr. McComb Says This War Is One of Principle.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb preached last night at the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church on "The War—Is It Morally Defensible?" He said, in part:

"Was there enough oppression in Cuba to justify intervention? Briefly the grievances of the Cubans were as follows: Intolerable taxation; injustice in appointment to offices; no educational advantages; strict censorship of the press; no sanitation; unjust imprisonment of Cubans; and the barbarous methods of Spanish warfare, which was waged not against men but against women and children.

"The fact is that beneath the outward incidents of the bloody drama being enacted at our doors there lies the battle of principle. Spain belongs to the sixteenth century, is corrupt, moribund, eaten through and through with fraud and chicanery. America belongs to the nineteenth century, is the home of freedom and defender of right. In taking the sword, in appealing to the dread arbitrament of war we are the agent of the Almighty in ridding the Western Hemisphere of the rotten tyranny that has too long cumbered the earth.

"The war is proof to the world that America is the foe of injustice and wrong. The effect of the war will be to awaken a new National consciousness, to unite the North and the South, and to add an impetus to the growing friendship of England and America."

THE STORY OF SPAIN.

Dr. Goodell, in Brooklyn, Is Applauded When He Mentions Dewey's Victory.

"The Story of Spain" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell's sermon last night in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn. There was a large congregation, which listened with interest to his arraignment of Spain's record, but when he spoke of Dewey and Manila his hearers broke out into enthusiastic applause which lasted for over a minute. After reviewing the cruelties which characterize the record of Spain's dealing with the nations, Dr. Goodell justified the intervention of the United States.

"With such a history behind him," he said, "with such surroundings to develop all the cruelty of his nature, can you wonder that the Spaniard has no ability to wage civilized warfare? A better day is dawning for the world. Barbarism has no place in the light of the twentieth century. The Spaniard in the West is as much a relic of the past as was China in the East. Spain has used the weapons of the Middle Ages, and the spirit of Philip II. and Charles V. lives in the breast of Weyler and his men. To-day we step on a higher level and serve notice upon the world that we are the friends of the oppressed everywhere.

"I was never so proud of America as I am to-day. The old flag never looked so glorious to me. It is floating in the East to-day the proud protector of 9,000,000 of the oppressed. The thunderous shock of Dewey's cannon blew the rack and the thumb-screw and the whole paraphernalia of mediaeval persecution off the face of the earth forever. It undermined the intolerance of bigotry and an awful superstition and told the world that a new hour had struck in the history of nations. The hoarse roar from the cannon's throat is the first note in the song, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' I watch the banners of the world to-night, and when I see what each one represents, I glory in the fact that without dispute the flag that presses closest after the crimson cross is the Stars and Stripes."

ARMY TACTICS

In spite of our well known care to keep a complete stock to the very end of the season, there are certain good things here at the beginning, not here at the end.

Clothes for men, young men and boys—shoes, hats and furnishings, too.

Soldiers

Whether you're all by yourself or a whole regiment, we're ready with Government gray and blue flannel shirts, in every size.

$2 and $2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE MAINE CAUSE ENOUGH.

Dr. Goodchild Says This War Is One of the Most Noble in History.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild continued his series of war sermons in the Central Baptist Church last night, taking for his subject, "Is This War Just?"

"It is impossible," he said, "to exaggerate the horrors of war. Those who have witnessed the conflicts of the past century agree that war should only be declared in the last extremity. Since its foundation the United States has witnessed four great wars, and in each the object has been for the ultimate good of civilization and righteousness. But few nations have fought for the noble causes that has this country.

"The question arises—Is this war just? To you I say it is. What are the causes that has plunged us into this conflict? Was not the destruction of the Maine a sufficient cause? To my mind the blowing up of that noble battleship was treachery of the deepest kind. It was the record of infamy. To allow such deeds to go unpunished would only tend to multiply such crimes.

"But there is another and greater cause. This country was forced to interfere in the Cuban question as a matter of humanity. It was impossible to longer tolerate the abuses and terrible sufferings heaped upon a people. As to those outrages, it is sufficient to say that they were Spanish. Spain has become an expert in cruelty in the eyes of the civilized nations. In my opinion the present conflict is one of the most noble acts in the history of the world."

THE BENEFITS OF THE WAR.

The Rev. W. F. Anderson Gives His Views Regarding the Conflict with Spain.

The Rev. W. F. Anderson of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church spoke last evening on "The Benefits of the Present War." The service was patriotic, and concluded with the singing of National airs. The church was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The Rev. Mr. Anderson said in part:

"I was up to the very last moment an advocate of peace—but not of peace at any price. Now that we are at war for the Nation's honor, and we have resorted to the sword, I believe that we should use the sword in earnest. The President may have been criticised, but I favor his course, and believe that men will come to see in time that it was fortunate for this country that we had at the head of the Nation a man who was firm and steady.

"One of the benefits to be attained by this war will be the unification of the citizens of the country. The union of the North and the South will be the result. The men of the Blue and the Gray who once faced each other with the rifle, with the bitterest hate in their hearts, will now march side by side against a common foe for the defense of the one country and under the one flag. To battle they will march under the leadership of Gen. Lee—a Confederate soldier.

"Another result will be the cementing together of the English-speaking races. The time has gone by when the flags of America and England will ever meet as foes on the battlefield. But together we will march in the cause of right and humanity. Russia will not like this idea, but if Russia is not satisfied she can come into the union, and if she will pledge herself to the same high principles and the common brotherhood of man, then let her come in.

"The securing of the God-given rights of humanity will be another benefit attained by this war. This alone is a sufficient cause for war. There have been other excuses for war, but the present war is in the protection of the rights of humanity. Spain has refused to march forward in the procession to a higher civilization. We have dedicated our arms and men to the high cause of humanity, and we have said to the nations that we believe that cause sufficient for war. We believe this war will have its lesson and will hasten the day when cruelty and suffering will cease.

"The Spanish nation is a lesson to remind us that a people who ignore the commands of Almighty God must come to an end. The Spanish people have refused to obey the laws of progress. When the defeat of Spain shall have been accomplished it will not be the United States who accomplished it—it will be done by the will of God. He used America as His instrument. The hand of God is in the downfall of Spain. I thank God most heartily for Dewey, not because we have defeated Spain, but because the glorious victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila is a victory for humanity and justice."

NEW CHURCH CONSECRATED.

Ceremony Performed by Archbishop Corrigan at St. Joachim and St. Ann's, Richmond Borough.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday consecrated the new Church of St. Joachim and St. Ann, at Mount Loretto, Richmond Borough. Many visiting clergymen were present, including Bishop John M. Farley of New York, Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, Penn.; Bishop Monahan of Wilmington, Del., and the Very Rev. Edmundo Obrecht, Superior of the Trappists. The service of consecration commenced at 9 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock high pontifical mass was sung.

The clergy afterward went to the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, where a banquet was served. A number of ladies were present. An address was made by the Archbishop, who praised the mission and its work. Other speakers paid tributes to the memory of Father John Drumgoole, the founder of the institution, and eulogized Father J. J. Dougherty, the present head of the mission, for the manner in which he had taken up the work where it was left by Father Drumgoole at his death.

We are looking for the men who expect a great deal for their money.

Men who are fastidious in their tastes and who want everything just so.

These are the men that our Custom Tailoring department delights to serve.

The best fabrics, the best work, the lowest prices.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. | Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

During the banquet Harry O'Brien, twelve years old, one of the boys of the mission, delivered an addres to the Archbishop, congratulating him upon his silver jubilee on behalf of the children of the mission. Annie Silverthorn, ten years old, representing the girls of St. Elizabeth's mission, delivered a similar address. Owing to the rain the drill of the cadets of the mission which was to have taken place had to be abandoned, but there was a concert by the boys' band.

The visitors then started for Manhattan on a special train. The band accompanied them to Whitehall Street, and on the way up the bay played patriotic airs until every one on the boat was cheering.

The church dedicated yesterday is designed for the use of the boys and girls of the two missions of Manhattan which have their homes at Mount Loretto. The cornerstone was laid in September, 1891. The body of the church will seat 1,400 persons, and the basement, which has been in use for some years as a chapel, has a seating capacity of 1,200.

The altar was presented by Miss De Comeau and cost $10,000. The pews, stair balustrades, and the planing of the flooring, together with much of the other work, was done by the boys in the mission, where trade schools are maintained. The church is lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam. The steam and gas fitting and the plumbing and laying of the electric wires were also done by the boys.

Old Man Dies of Starvation.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., May 8.—An old man who said his name was Bernard Meyers, and that he had neither home nor friends, was found dying of hunger in the woods near Tenafly on Friday. He was brought to the hospital here, and though everything possible was done for him he died last night. The doctors say that death was directly due to starvation.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way and 28th st. EDWIN KNOWLES..Manager
7th Week Mrs. FISKE
The delightful double bill | LOVE FINDS THE WAY. A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA
EVENINGS AT 8:15. Saturday MAT. only at 2.

HEALTH EXPOSITION TO-DAY IS SOUVENIR DAY.
Grand Central Palace, 1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. | Thousands will go away happy.

DALY'S Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, Wed., Sat., 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy; 179th time. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. "Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment."—Tribune.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night—Last Performance of the Season.
Grand Testimonial Tendered to
AGNES SORMA.
(Her farewell appearance.)
"Jane Eyre," (Prologue,) by Birch Pfeiffer.
"Newly Married," comedy in 2 acts, by Bjoernson

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH, BESSIE BONEHILL, CHAS. DICKSON, FRANK LOSEE, RUDINOFF, FALKE & SEMON, SCHRODE BROS., GUYER AND DALY, LOUISE TRUAX, CASINO COMEDY 4, AND OTHERS. ROSE COGHLAN COMING.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Last Appearance in New York. | Sunday evening, May 15. JOSEF HOFMANN and Grand Orchestra.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50 at Schuberth's & box office

EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.
New To-day—COMMODORE DEWEY.

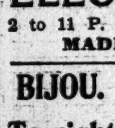
American 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38. EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. OVER 100 PEOPLE IN
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. | 80 Artists. | FAUST, Presented in English.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. Next week—FRA DIAVOLO.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman..........Manager Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c., Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

BIJOU. To-night | First performance of a farcical comedy in four acts, | The Tarrytown Widow GREAT CAST.



SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Dazzling Parisiennes.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | Third Crowded Week. THE FIRST VIOLIN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st.
WM. H. CRANE, His Honor THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

Casino! 3D & Last Wk! Lady Slavey!
"Jockey Night" To-night! Reunion Turf Stars!

MANHATTAN, B'WAY & 33D ST. Eys. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat
WAY DOWN EAST.

14TH ST. Theatre, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c.
THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play,
THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN.
SILVER SOUVENIRS at Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

COLUMBUS PINK DOMINOS.
PRICES ALWAYS..............25c. and 50c.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Last Week Russell—Fox—De Angelis.
Farewell souvenirs Fri. Eve., May 13.
May 16—Seabrooke, "Isle of Champagne."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

O'NEILL'S
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

EVERY HOUR

to-day will be a record breaker. Rafts of worthy offerings that must go out with the tide. In printing items of news we're very careful about protecting our interests. The fact is that people want certain things at certain prices, and it's our duty to supply them. It's a case of "hewing to the line," let the chips drop where they may, and business answers sharply to the helm of small profits.

Success comes this way, just because people flock in here believing our statements, and all the froth and foam of whole pages of newspaper advertising indulged in nowadays cannot stem the tide one iota. Good will is the gross of our profit, and everything we do is in line with your interest.

Think what it means to write that and mean it.

Silk Thoughts.

Fifty pieces of one kind and 5,000 yards of another. A wonderful saving from last week's prices. Listen:

50 pieces Black Satin Duchesse, full 25 inches wide, a $2.00 silk, now, per yard...$1.25
5,000 yards Twilled Figured India Silks, 24 inches wide, 90c. value; special........58c.

Women's Capes ½ Price.

Acknowledged leadership in Cloaks, Suits and Jackets in this country we acquired long ago, and up to the present time the store has been true to its first love. Beyond question, this is the store par excellence for women's ready-to-wear garments of every sort. At all times new styles, new elegances range themselves in gorgeous display, and hardly ever a day but what unexpected trade incidents turn up. We print the news for your benefit and you ought to be interested enough to read what we've got to say.

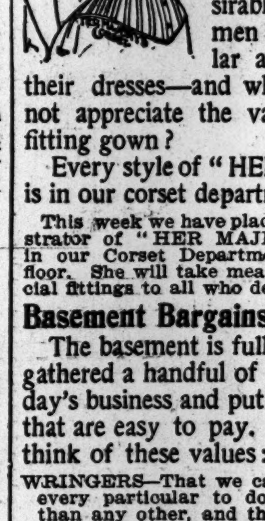
Two Hundred Capes

came in Saturday noon. They were the samples of one of the smartest capemakers that we know of.

The lot comprises

Silk, Silk and Chiffon and Cloth Capes. The Silk Capes are trimmed in chiffon, beads, jet, and some handsomely embroidered. About half of them are lined with satin Rhadame, the other half with taffeta. The variety is great enough to suit all comers, and as the capes were made to sell at from $6 to $20 each, there should be a crowding of buyers after them at $4.98, $5.98, and $6.98

"HER MAJESTY'S CORSET" KEEPS ITS SHAPE.



Not only can we recommend "HER MAJESTY'S" CORSET because of its unbreakable feature, but because it retains its shape perfectly until it is thoroughly worn out. This feature makes it specially desirable to those women who are particular about the fit of their dresses—and what woman does not appreciate the value of a proper fitting gown?

Every style of "HER MAJESTY'S" is in our corset department.

This week we have placed a special demonstrator of "HER MAJESTY'S" CORSET in our Corset Department on the second floor. She will take measures and give special fittings to all who desire them.

Basement Bargains.

The basement is full of them. We've gathered a handful of offerings for to-day's business and put prices on them that are easy to pay. What do you think of these values:

WRINGERS—That we can warrant in every particular to do better work than any other, and the price.......$1.33

DINNER WARE—Porcelain Dinner Sets, containing 112 pieces, beautifully decorated. Don't compare them with the dinner sets called "firsts," but really "seconds," offered as baits around town. Special..............$6.75

GO-CARTS—A paradise for baby, she being so comfortable that her slumbers defy the war extras; regularly sold at, elsewhere, $7.50; special....$5.98

BABY CARRIAGES—A very stylish little rig for the wee one at........$3.15
Of course you can pay us more for better kinds.

REFRIGERATORS—We contracted to take a large number of these Leonard refrigerators, because we knew them to be the best kind. We've had to hustle things to keep up with the demand of late, but now we're ready with a fresh supply at.......$3.95 and on up.

GARDEN HOSE—Notwithstanding the weather, we're selling lots of garden hose, reel and nozzle combined, at.$2.18

CARPET SWEEPERS—Folks tell us that these Bissell Cyco-Bearing Sweepers of 1898 make save them more work than any other they know of. Truly said. It is of peerless construction and a peerless price......$2.50

CHINA PLATES—Just a whisper; we've a lot of fancy China Plates to go. The prices have been $2.50, $3.00, and $3.50 per doz.; you may carry them off at, per dozen............$1.20
The best kinds'll go first, so you had better hurry.

LAUNDRY SOAP—A wagon load of it ready; the cake weighs 10 ounces; you may have 12 of the 10-oz. chunks for..........25c

BREAD KNIVES—Good wood handle bread knives, with 9-inch blade, fully warranted..........10c

KITCHEN KNIVES, wood handle, special..........10c

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAT. SAT. ADM., 50c.
ADELE RITCHIE IN "AU BAIN."
Clara Thropp, Josie De Witt, and others.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PROfessional Woman's League Thursday afternoon, May 12. Seats now on sale at Olympia box office and all hotels.

OLYMPIA. MAT. SAT. | ADGIE & 20 Others.
Next Thurs. Night—"WAR BUBBLES."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. E. H. SOTHERN. Mat. Sat. LORD CHUMLEY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. B'way Theatre Opera Co. —THE HIGHWAYMAN.—

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
2d Day, Tuesday, May 10th.
The Fashion and Crotona Highweight Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended May 7	2,386,707
Same week last year	857,684
Stocks to date this year	36,526,537
Corresponding date last year	15,650,595

Bonds for the week	$12,117,200
Same week last year	6,197,000
Bonds to date this year	311,882,300
Corresponding date last year	145,832,090

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 5; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

PAYING AS THEY GO.

Pennsylvania's Conservative Policy as Affecting Panhandle Dividend Chances.

Pamphlet copies of the eighth annual report of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (the Panhandle system) are now being officially distributed. On many accounts this report has been awaited with interest.

In Wall Street during the past year Panhandle shares were unusually in evidence. The property hitherto has not had much Stock Exchange conspicuousness, though in former days, when William L. Scott was active, it had occasional spurts on the tape. Some pretty turns used to be made then, though when Congressman Scott would go back to his Erie district Panhandle shares as a rule got promptly and thoroughly off the tape.

The average Wall Street estimation of the property has been that, as an important part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, it was under good management, and that eventually all its securities must drift into the standard investment class. But there has been appreciation of the Pennsylvania policy of going slow in order to go carefully, the policy of building up, of making heavy current expenditures in the interest of physical perfection—of spending money freely in the present in order to build surely for the future. And on this account there was some surprise in Wall Street when last year was disclosed the acquisition of large amounts of Panhandle stock by outside interests evidently persuaded that immediate dividends were due—for, as Wall Street has calculated, there is not yet completion of the Pennsylvania's upbuilding plans.

⁂

Panhandle common stock was down under $20 a share last Summer when activity in it started. The quotations have more than doubled since, last week's closing figures being 46 bid. This sharp advance has been attended by confident forecasts of a dividend to be declared this Spring, an expectation disappointed at the annual meeting, from which issues the annual report now being distributed.

Yet during the twelve months of 1897 a dividend was earned, the net profits of the year being practically double those of 1896. No effort is made at disguise. The report goes into cheering details. This is the exhibit:

Gross earnings	$15,144,484.84	
Operating expenses	10,284,895.24	
Net earnings		$4,859,589.60
Add:		
General interest	$6,967.52	
Interest on investments	18,203.90	
		25,171.42
Total net revenue for 1897		$4,884,761.02
Total net revenue for 1896		3,850,049.72
Increase		$1,034,711.30
From the above net revenue for 1897		$4,884,761.02
Deduct payments as follows:		
Interest on consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds	$990,000.00	
Interest on consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	240,000.00	
Interest on bonds of Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company	690,410.00	
Interest on bonds of Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co.	384,120.00	
Interest on bonds of Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company	378,722.50	
Payments under Car Trust contracts, including interest, &c.	84,052.19	
Interest on mortgages and ground rents	9,000.00	
Rent of Steubenville Extension	25,545.64	
Rent of Lake Erie and Western Railroad between Indianapolis and [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]		
ilton and Dayton Railway between Hamilton and New River Junction, Ohio	4,896.20	
		2,666,116.25
Net profit for 1897		$2,218,644.77
Net profit for 1896		1,181,251.98
Increase		$1,037,392.79
To the above profit for 1897		$2,218,644.77
Add net earnings of other lines operated by your company, or in its interest, the details of which are stated hereafter, viz.:		
Ohio Connecting Railway	$58,702.99	
Chartiers Railway	120,129.13	
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad	13,059.21	
Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railway	33,649.50	
Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad	67,138.94	
Little Miami Railroad	475,981.16	
		768,660.93
		$2,987,305.70
From which deduct payments as follows:		
Rent of Ohio Connecting Railway	$58,702.99	
Rent of Chartiers Railway	120,129.13	
Net earnings of Waynesburg and Washington Railroad	13,059.21	
Net earnings of Pittsburg Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railway	33,649.50	
Rent of Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad	67,138.94	
Rent of Little Miami Railroad	675,126.56	
Interest on Cincinnati Street Connection Railway bonds	31,500.00	
Extraordinary expenditures in elevating tracks in Chicago, Ill., and other improvements and additions not properly chargeable to capital account	528,367.25	
Five-sevenths loss in operation of St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad	117,271.24	
Cash advanced Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad Company to pay interest on bonds	9,259.22	
Proportion of loss in operations of the Louisville Bridge Company	16,132.62	
		1,670,336.66
Surplus on all lines operated for 1897		$1,316,969.04
Surplus on all lines operated for 1896		429,149.15
Increase as compared with 1896		$887,819.89
Surplus of income on all lines for the year 1897	$1,316,969.04	
Balance to credit profit and loss account Dec. 31, 1896	848,092.38	
		$2,165,061.42
Deduct:		
Amount paid in settlement of sundry old accounts		312,227.90
Balance to credit profit and loss Dec. 31, 1897		$1,852,833.52

⁂

In the foregoing tabulation are explicitly given details beyond the average disclosures of ordinary annual railway reports. Evidently the managers of the company—President Thomson of the Pennsylvania being also President of the Panhandle—were intent upon the utmost frankness and, indeed, at the suggestion of a communication from minority stockholders, adopted a resolution providing that hereafter "the annual report of the operations of this company for each calendar year, containing complete statements of operations, income, expenditures, and balance sheets showing financial condition at the close of the year, shall be printed and distributed among stockholders at least fifteen days prior to the annual meeting." Rarely is it the custom of corporations to act with such promptitude upon such "outside" suggestions. Such concessions are no sign of littleness.

⁂

In its analysis of the year's business the official report shows much laying of new steel rails, over 13,000 tons being used; shows bridge improvements, new stations built and old ones bettered, equipment added to in wide variety, hundreds of new cars being acquired with new Mogul engines to draw them.

Items like these going into expense accounts make large charges against current earnings. Corporations anxious merely to make a cheerful showing, meeting no expenses to-day that can be put off through construction accounts, pursue different policies in taking care of various items put into the Panhandle system's expense accounts for 1897, but receiverships and stock assessments galore are testifying still in Wall Street as sequels to such performances.

Largest of all the items in the Panhandle's statement which professional financiering might have put into a construction account, but which the prudence for which Frank Thomson stands charges to current expense, amounts to $528,367.25, and represents "extraordinary expenditures in elevating tracks in Chicago"; the item is entered pointing out explicitly the Pennsylvania view that these "extraordinary expenditures" are not properly chargeable to capital account.

[illegible] advanced conserv- [illegible] pos of the Chicago expenditure, says to his stockholders:

"Your attention is specially called to the steady increase in the volume of taxes collected from your properties by State and municipal authorities, and to the fact that in many cases the basis of such taxation is unjust and much in excess of that applied to adjacent individual property. Not only this, but the policy of abolishing grade crossings in the large cities located upon your lines, while essential to safety, necessarily involves a heavy outlay, which cannot prudently be met by an increase of capital account, and becomes therefore a charge upon your current revenues. This is notably the case in the City of Chicago, where, under recent ordinances, your company was compelled to elevate its tracks, at a large expense, between Western and Ogden Avenues."

There is in this statement of President Thomson suggestiveness of the continuing ability of Tax Assessors and Boards of Aldermen to watch railway "capital accounts" with quite old-fashioned devotion.

In review of his company's net results for 1897 President Thomson makes the following analysis and comment:

"The revenues of the entire system show a marked increase for the year, and that a reduction in expenses has contributed toward the gain of $1,144,052.02 in net results, as compared with 1896. This gain accrued entirely during the latter portion of the year, as the traffic on your railway reflected, up to the month of July, the depression in manufacturing and commercial industries that prevailed throughout the country. From that time forward, however, there was a notable improvement, and with returning prosperity your company was able not only to show satisfactory financial results, but also to make the expenditures absolutely necessary to enable your lines to carry traffic at a profit under the exceptionally low rates that prevailed throughout the year.

"The tonnage shows a substantial increase over 1896, the aggregate being 16,710,029 tons as compared with 15,774,351, a gain of 935,678 tons. The ton mileage shows an increase of 13.57 per cent. The passenger traffic shows a continued decrease, the loss in volume being 259,101 passengers and the decrease in the mileage 1.79 per cent. The average rate per ton per mile was but 6.6 mills, a decrease of three-tenths of a mill as compared with 1896, but the cost having decreased six-tenths of a mill, the profit was 2 mills, as against 1.7 mills for the preceding year. The average earnings per passenger per mile show a reduction of five-tenths of a mill, but through decreased cost the profit for the year was seven-tenths of a mill, as against four-tenths of a mill for 1896."

⁂

Had it not been the policy of the Panhandle's managers to take the cost of improvements out of current earnings, dividends of 4 per cent. would have been earned upon the company's preferred shares and 4 per cent. upon the common stock, with still something substantial to surplus account. But in pursuance of established policy (taking the position championed by no less an authority than Stephen Little) that no charge should be capitalized unless it be a recognized producer of additional revenue—new rails were put down for old ones, new cars were substituted for cars worn out, modern locomotives replaced inferior types, bridges were strengthened, hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent upon track elevation—all made to figure as a current liability and not dumped into mysterious bookkeeping entries destined eventually to swell the company's mortgage indebtedness.

It takes about $900,000 to pay 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, and had such a dividend been taken from the $1,300,000 shown as "surplus on all lines" for the year 1897, there would still have been $400,000 of the year's income which, if distributed to the common stock, would have been equal to a payment of close to 2 per cent. Thus, 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock or 1 per cent. quarterly, and 2 per cent. upon the common stock or one-half of 1 per cent. quarterly, would have about completely absorbed the year's net revenues. In 1896 the entire available "surplus on all lines," aggregating only $429,000, was equal to less than 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, with nothing whatever earned for the common.

The issue, therefore, between minority stockholders (believing themselves entitled to [illegible]) conservative financial methods) comes back always to the propriety and the justice of levying upon the company's current ability to provide maintenance or betterment which the future as well as the present can find profit in.

⁂

The views of some interests in the minority are expressed in this way:

"No question arises as to the honesty of President Thomson and his associates in the management of the Panhandle company. We see the property showing every evidence of prosperity. It is making a great deal of money. Its earnings increases have proved tremendous. We believe the road is managed economically. To us it seems a simple certainty that large net revenues must be applicable to dividends. Instead of dividend disbursements, however, we find tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars being paid out for improvements which are not fairly chargeable to any single year's business. They represent permanent growth for the property. They should be charged against a permanent fund.

"It should be borne in mind that a majority of the stock of the Panhandle company is owned by the Pennsylvania. Thus, if a dividend be declared upon the company's stock, a majority of the money so voted does not go outside of the Pennsylvania system itself. It stays in the Pennsylvania treasury. To pay 4 per cent. upon the preferred and 4 per cent. upon the common shares which are held by investors outside of the Pennsylvania itself would take less than half of the cash surplus now in the Panhandle treasury—even after every allowance has been made for these tremendous 'extraordinary expenditures' and 'old accounts' cited in the annual report now being distributed."

⁂

From the standpoint of the Panhandle company's management the view is this:

"It is not sane policy to try to do business without cash on hand. Available surplus funds of the property are not beyond an amount requisite in the ordinary conduct of such a business as this railroad handles. To dissipate all available surplus, even to make a sweeping distribution for the sake of dividends, would be shortsighted and would entail embarrassment. Certainly little argument is required to support so plain a proposition as this

"Moreover, faithful Trustees in railway management are not likely ever to be found disposed to favor paying dividends by fits and starts. Wall Street exigencies might occasionally be somewhat served by a hit-and-miss dividend policy, a payment for one term and an omission for two or three subsequent terms, but the best interests of a properly conducted corporation are not advanced in such a way. Prudent managers do no such things. It is better to be consistently conservative.

"It is true that in 1897 our property earned a great deal more money than in the year preceding, and that, taking the year by itself, we showed a surplus out of which a substantial dividend could have been voted. We could have made a dividend and showed clearly that it was earned. But so exceptional were the conditions under which accumulated the good fortune of last year and so altogether speculative is the question of whether we can this year or any other year soon duplicate the excellent returns of 1897, that the voting of dividends would have set aside sound doctrines to which we are glad to hold ourselves committed.

"It is our ambition to make of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway a property which physically and financially can permanently hold rank among the foremost railroads of the country. We think we ought to be broad-gauged in our methods. We believe in developing every physical possibility. We are striving energetically to make each year show some substantial stride forward in the quality of our property. To us it seems out of place to be nervously watching quotations which Wall Street for the time may make. Market values will take care of themselves. Investors who have patience can trust good management for proper returns.

"Wisdom is in the doctrine (whether practiced modestly by an individual or comprehensively by corporations) to pay as you go."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 7, 1898.

Range for Year 1898.		May 7.		Net	STOCKS.	Amount	Last Dividend.		Week Ending May 7.				Closing	Sales
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd.	Ch'ge Past Week.	Sales for Week End. May 7, [illegible]	Outstanding.	Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Year Ago.	For Wk End. May 7, 1898.
[illegible] February 1[illegible]	*[illegible] April [illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	Adams Express	[illegible]	Mch. 1, '98.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] January [illegible]	15¾ March [illegible]	20¾	21	+ [illegible]	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] February [illegible]	[illegible] March [illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	American Cotton Oil preferred	[illegible]	Dec. 1, '97.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] February [illegible]	[illegible] January [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] May 7.	[illegible] May 5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	American Malting Company	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
[illegible] May 6.	7[illegible] May 5.	77	77¾	..	American Malting Company preferred	13,[illegible],000	Apl. 1[illegible], '98.	1¾	77½	[illegible]	[illegible]	77¾	...	[illegible]
11¾ April 27.	6½ January 20.	10¾	11	+ ¾	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,7[illegible]	....	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11	9,[illegible]
37¾ April 27.	18 March 2[illegible]	37	37½	+ [illegible]	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,947,[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
14[illegible] January 7.	107¾ March 2[illegible]	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	+ [illegible]	American Sugar Refining Company	[illegible],000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	127	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11[illegible] January 6.	1[illegible] March 2[illegible]	111	113	+ [illegible]	American Sugar Refining Company preferred	[illegible],000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	110	111	11[illegible]	111	[illegible]	715
*9[illegible] February 11.	*8[illegible] March 2[illegible]	9[illegible]	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	90	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
117 April 14.	8[illegible] January 24.	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	+ 1[illegible]	American Tobacco	17,[illegible],000	May 1, '98.	[illegible]	10[illegible]	11[illegible]	10[illegible]	11[illegible]	71	1[illegible]
11[illegible] February 1[illegible]	*113 January 26	11[illegible]	119	+ [illegible]	American Tobacco preferred	11,[illegible]	May 1, '98.	2	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	54[illegible]
[illegible] February 7.	24 January 4.	[illegible]	27	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	....	—	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	24¾	[illegible]
13¾ February 7.	10¾ April 21.	12¾	12¼	+ 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	—	11¾	12¾	11	12¾	10¾	8,[illegible]
[illegible] February 8.	2[illegible] March 12.	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	1[illegible],000	....	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible],215
19 February 3.	12¾ January 25.	18½	18¾	+ 2¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	16	19	16	18¾	12¼	12,721
7¾ February 8.	5¾ January 10.	6¾	7	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700	....	..	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	...	4,130
5¾ January 21.	2¾ March 21.	3¾	3¾	+ ¾	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	2¾	3¾	2¾	3¾	9	16,286
42¾ January 18.	35 March 12.	40¾	40¾	+ 3¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	38¾	40¾	38¾	40¾	20¾	44,520
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	118	121	+ 7¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	118	120	118	120	108¾	985
6¾ January 3.	3¾ February 28.	4½	5¼	..	Brunswick Company, third instalment paid	4,216,000	....	..	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	...	225
67¾ January 5.	*61 May 3.	60	64	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1	63	63	63	63	...	200
57¾ February 5.	44½ March 12.	50¾	51	+ 3¾	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	48	51	48	50¾	47	4,[illegible]1
90¾ January 20.	72 April 21.	82½	83¾	+ 1¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '9[illegible]	2½	82¾	8[illegible]	81¾	83¾	54½	1,[illegible]30
*14½ February 5.	11 April 23.	13	18	..	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	½	12	13	12	13	...	1,200
24¾ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	21½	21¼	+ 2¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	....	..	19¾	21¾	19½	21¼	18¾	25,444
16[illegible] February 11.	*150 March 14.	158	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Mch 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	163	133
10[illegible] February 21.	85¾ March 28.	90	90¾	+ 3¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	85	90¾	84¾	90¾	74½	154,285
11[illegible] February 1.	102 January 7.	105¼	107½	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	105½	107	105½	107	96¾	300
16¾ January 8.	9¾ February 24.	13¾	14	+ 2¾	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	....	..	11	14	11	14	...	3[illegible],4[illegible]6
3[illegible] January 28.	*29 April 20.	29	32	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	....	—	28½	28½	28½	28½	...	150
25¾ January 14.	20 April 21.	20	2[illegible]	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	....	—	21½	22¾	21½	22¾	...	300
10½ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	—	8	9½	8	9½	...	800
9[illegible] January 12.	83¾ April 21.	94	94½	+ 6¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	89¾	94½	89¾	94¾	73½	212,178
14[illegible] February 10.	140 April 25.	144½	145	+ 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,808,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	142	144	142	144	131	821
1[illegible]½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	124¾	124¾	+ 6	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	121	124¾	120¾	124¾	104	21,659
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	...	...	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 5, '98.	1¾	171	171	171	171	152	100
96¾ May 7.	80 March 25.	96¾	96	+10¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	86¾	96¾	86	96¾	66¾	167,218
9¾ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¾	9½	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	12,000,000	....	—	8	9	8	9	...	324
3[illegible] February 5.	22½ January 3.	30¾	31	+ 4	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	28½	31	28¾	30¾	...	1,601
38¼ January 31.	25 March 12.	30¾	31¼	+ 3¾	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '98.	1½	29	31	28¾	31	29	7,285
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14¼	14¾	+ 2¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	12¾	14¾	12¾	14¾	...	11,300
50¾ February 5.	45 May 2.	48	49	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	45	48¾	45	48¾	40	1,000
26¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	21½	22½	+ 4	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	....	..	20	22	20	21½	17¾	600
7½ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	6¾	6¾	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instal. paid	4,171,000	....	—	6	6¾	6	6¾	...	565
8¾ February 10.	5 March 18.	6	6¾	+ ¾	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	6½	6¾	5¾	5¾	1½	510
195½ January 25.	167 March 26.	186	187	+11½	Consolidated Gas	38,730,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	176	186½	176	186½	163¾	8,999
37¾ January 24.	27¼ March 25.	33¼	34	+ 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	33	34	32½	33	...	1,060
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	84½	87½	+ 3¾	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	87½	87½	87½	87½	...	210
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	110	111	+ 2¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	108	110	108	110	106	1,497
159 February 5.	144¾ April 21.	...	160	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	151	152	151	152	148½	210
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	46	46½	+ 3½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44	46½	44	46	...	4,220
15½ February 2.	8¾ April 21.	13	14	+ 2¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	....	—	11	13	10¾	13	...	700
†135 January 20.	*115 April 22.	...	...	—	**Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y**	[illegible],819,000	May 1, '98.	1½	122	122	122	122	107¾	25
111 February 8.	*102¾ April 1.	...	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	102¾	60
16¾ February 1.	11 April 21.	12¾	13¼	+ 1¼	Erie	111,972,600	....	—	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾	11¾	1,560
43¾ February 11.	29¾ April 22.	34¾	35	+ 2¾	Erie first preferred	42,050,800	....	—	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¾	27½	8,205
21¾ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17¾	18	—	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	16½	17½	16½	17½	...	750
43 May 6.	*37 April 13.	43	45	—	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	41	43	41	43	...	407
14½ February 14.	*9¾ April 15.	13	13½	—	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	8,296,200	....	—	12½	13	12½	13	...	600
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	34¾	34¾	+ 2½	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '98.	2	33	34¾	32¼	34½	31¼	12,440
162 February 24.	130 January 12.	156	158	..	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	155	155	155	155	...	370
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	20	23	— 2¾	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	—	20½	22½	20	21	...	1,200
106¾ January 31.	96 April 21.	102	102¾	+ 4½	**Illinois Central**	50,000,000	Mch 1, '98.	2	99¾	102½	99¾	102½	93	3,025
55¾ January 29.	44½ April 25.	50	55	..	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '98.	1½	50	55	49¾	49¾	35	170
9½ January 13.	7¼ March 18.	9	9¼	+ ¾	Iowa Central	8,480,600	....	..	8½	9	8½	9	6	500
35 January 8.	25 April 28.	28½	29½	+ 2¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl. 1, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	...	100
24½ February 10.	15 April 26.	18	19¼	+ 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	....	—	18	19½	18	19	...	1,650
48 January 10.	37½ March 25.	45½	45¾	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 5, '98.	1½	44¼	46½	44	45½	22¼	6,870
94½ January 14.	85 March 12.	85	88	+ 2½	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	85	87½	85	87½	...	265
18¾ February 1.	12½ March 14.	15¼	15½	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	14	350
76¾ February 8.	66 March 14.	71½	73	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	71	71	71	71	62¼	316
194¾ January 29.	170¾ January 4.	...	184	—	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	182½	183	182½	183	164	440
183 May 6.	*180 May 2.	181½	...	—	Lake Shore certificates	....	....	..	180½	183	180½	183	...	445
50 February 4.	40 January 20.	40	50	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	42	42	40	40	42	65
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	52¾	52¾	+ 5½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	49	52¾	48¾	52¾	44½	68,410
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	103¾	104	+ 8¾	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	96	104	96	104	82½	64,510
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	149¼	149¾	+ 9¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	143	149½	142½	149¼	...	47,541
1½ May 2.	1 February 10.	1	1¼	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	..	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	...	300
114¾ February 8.	99½ March 12.	105¼	106	+ 4	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104	106	104	105½	95½	1,628
30¾ February 15.	24 March 11.	25½	27	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	26	27	26	27	18	500
88¾ February 15.	*80 April 11.	83	85½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	80	85	80	85	76	45
59¾ February 15.	46 March 26.	53	54½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	50½	54½	50½	54½	...	887
65 February 5.	57 January 20.	64	65	+ 1½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	64½	65	64½	65	42¼	740
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¼	11½	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾	10½	3,400
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	35½	35¾	+ 3¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	32½	35½	32½	35½	27½	5,250
35¾ January 28.	22 March 12.	32¼	32½	+ 5¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	28	32½	27½	32¾	12¾	44,650
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	27½	27¾	—	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27	28	27	27¾	17¼	400
37¾ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	32	33	+ 3½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	30	33	30	33	24¼	5,129
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	105	107¼	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	105	105½	103½	104½	91½	128
19 January 24.	15 March 25.	18¼	18½	+ 2	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	18	18	18	18	...	580
9 February 10.	5 April 25.	5½	6¼	..	National Starch	5,000,000	....	..	5	5	5	5	3	723
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	94¾	95¼	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	94½	95¼	93	95	78½	6,887
26 January 24.	14 April 5.	...	...	+ 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	17	17	17	17	...	200
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	114¾	114¾	+ 4¾	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	112	115	111¼	114¾	99¾	44,533
*195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	184	186	—	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch. 31, '98.	2	184¾	185¼	184¾	185½	170	111
15¾ January 31.	*11¾ April 22.	13	14	—	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	...	110
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25	32	35	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000	....	..	31	32½	31	32½	27½	200
*123¾ February 16.	*120 April 20.	...	...	—	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Apl., '98.	1¼	120	120	120	120	...	10
30¾ May 5.	*28¼ May 2.	31	32	..	New York, Susquehanna & West. pf. ctfs.	....	....	..	30½	30½	30½	30½	...	125
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	...	...	+ 1¾	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	....	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...	100
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	50¼	50½	+ 5¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	46	50¾	46	50½	22½	13,255
6¾ February 17.	4¾ January 15.	5½	5¾	+ ¾	North American	39,733,600	....	..	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	4	4,874
28¾ January 31.	19 February 24.	26¾	27	+ 2¾	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	25½	27½	25	27	12¾	58,849
69 January 31.	56¾ March 12.	66¾	66¾	+ 3¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	64	66¾	64	66¾	36½	92,976
18¾ February 2.	13¾ April 25.	15¼	15½	+ 1¾	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	....	..	14¾	15¾	14½	15¾	13½	11,440
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	29	30	+ 2	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	27½	31	27½	29	...	4,205
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	49	50	+ 5	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	46	49	45¾	49	...	1,040
72½ January 20.	65½ March 29.	69¾	70	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	67	69¾	67	69	42	1,146
33¾ February 17.	19¾ January 3.	30	30½	—	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	....	—	29½	30	29½	30	...	220
32¾ February 4.	21 April 21.	27½	27¾	+ 5¼	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	23¾	27¼	23¾	27¼	27½	11,500
120¾ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	114¾	114¾	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	114¾	115¾	112¼	114¾	...	9,183
99½ February 11.	86½ March 26.	95¾	96	+ 4½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	92¼	95¾	92½	95¾	82	40,421
1½ February 11.	¾ January 7.	1¼	1½	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	¾	340
47½ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	46	46¾	+ 4½	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,347,100	....	..	47½	47½	46	46¾	...	810
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	64	65	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	64	65	64	64	47	375
189¾ February 11.	165 March 12.	178	180	+ 9½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	175¼	180	175¼	180	157¼	1,439
23¾ January 6.	15½ March 25.	18¾	19	+ 2¾	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	17	19	17	18¾	18¾	16,286
54¼ February 3.	36 March 12.	45	45¼	+ 5¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	40½	45¼	40¾	45	40¾	37,585
29 January 6.	18¾ March 26.	23	23¼	+ 2¾	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	21	23¼	20¾	23⅛	24½	7,010
61¼ January 8.	50¼ March 15.	...	...	—	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	54	54	54	54	...	2
123 January 4.	*116¼ March 26.	118	120	—	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	118	118	118	118	118¼	100
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7	7¼	+ 1¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	5¾	7	5¾	7	...	810
56 February 10.	45 February 24.	51½	54	+ 4½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	50	53	50	53	...	1,165
22½ February 11.	13½ April 25.	18	19¼	+ 4½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	....	..	15¼	18	15¼	18	...	690
7¾ January 8.	6 March 26.	6¾	7	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,440,320	....	..	6½	7	6¼	6¾	4½	868
58½ February 7.	52½ March 12.	58	58½	+ 3	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3 '98.	2	56¾	58½	56	58½	38½	1,614
28 February 8.	22½ February 24.	27	27½	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	....	..	25½	27½	25⅛	27½	13	3,745
5 February 2.	3¾ January 24.	4	4¾	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	225
11 January 27.	7¾ March 12.	10¼	10½	+ 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	9½	10¾	9½	10¾	6¼	1,181
*88 February 15.	78 April 20.	...	85	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,792,686	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	80	80	80	80	...	200
138 March 5.	*121½ January 6.	132	135	—	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	132¾	133	132¾	133	...	288
79 February 11.	65 March 12.	75	75¾	—	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	72½	75¼	72	75¼	56½	3,480
155 February 28.	*148 January 5.	150	155	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,259,912	Feb. 2, '98.	3½	149	150	149	150	138	200
22 January 12.	12 April 13.	15½	16	+ 2¾	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	....	—	13	15¾	13	15¾	15½	2,550
9¾ February 10.	7 April 21.	8¾	8¾	+ ¾	Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	8	8¾	8	8¾	8¼	4,199
33¼ February 11.	23¾ March 26.	28¾	28¾	+ 2¾	Southern Railway preferred	54,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	27	29	26¾	28¾	28¼	22,325
6 May 7.	3¼ January 3.	5¾	6	+ 2	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	4¼	6	4	6	7¾	2,316
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	24¾	24½	+ 4¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	20½	24½	20½	24¼	20½	23,103
12¾ February 15.	8¾ March 12.	11⅛	11¼	+ 1½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	....	..	10¼	11¼	10	11¼	8½	4,955
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	165	168	+ 2¾	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	162½	170	162½	167¾	150	1,155
23 May 7.	16½ March 25.	22¾	22¾	+ 3¾	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	....	..	20	23	20	22¾	...	31,112
63¾ February 2.	45¾ March 12.	58½	58¼	+ 5¾	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	....	..	54½	58¾	54	58½	...	209,618
10¼ February 18.	5¾ April 21.	6¾	6¾	+ ¾	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	....	..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	...	11,635
7¾ February 5.	5¼ April 25.	6¾	6¾	+ ¾	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	6	6¾	6	6¾	6¼	710
67 January 31.	53¾ March 26.	62½	63	+ 4¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	59½	62¾	59¼	62¾	53¾	7,695
21¾ February 15.	14¼ March 12.	18¾	19	+ 2	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	17¾	19	17½	19	13¾	2,250
74¾ February 15.	60 March 12.	69¼	70	+ 2	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	67¼	70	67¼	69¼	63½	4,158
7¾ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7¾	8	+ 1	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¾	4¾	2,790
19¾ January 13.	14¼ March 7.	19¼	19¾	+ 3½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	16¼	19¾	16	19¼	12¾	22,463
120 February 14.	*112½ May 5	113	118	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	112½	112½	112½	112½	...	2
102¾ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	94	94½	+ 7½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	89	94¾	88¼	94¼	...	8,200
93¾ January 10.	82¼ March 26.	89¾	90	+ 3¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	87¾	90	87	89¾	76	21,474
3¾ January 11.	*1¾ April 21.	1¾	2	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	....	..	2	2¼	2	2	...	850
16 January 12.	*8¾ April 23.	9½	11⅛	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	10	10¾	10	10¾	...	320
3¾ January 17.	1¾ March 22.	1½	3	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	—	2	2	2	2	...	20
					SILVER.									
57¾ January 13.	56 May 5.	56	56¾	— 1¾	Bullion Certificates	....	....	..	56	56	56	56	...	20,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Buyer three days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 7, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending May 7.$12,504,700

BONDS.	Week Ending May 7, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Tobacco scrip	87	90	87	89¾	79
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	72	72½	72	72½	2
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	113	113	113	113	5
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Ann Arbor 4s	83	83½	83	83½	14
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	86¼	89¼	86¼	89¼	1,014½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	59¾	61¾	59½	61¾	1,246½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	20
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	100½	103½	100½	103	148
Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s	118	118½	118	118½	8
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	92½	95¾	92½	95	100
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	86	86	86	86	6
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc. 5s	38	39	38	38½	21
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc. 5s	13	13½	13	13½	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	111½	113	111½	113	88
Central Pacific ext 5s, Speyer certfs	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	77	78½	76½	78½	300
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	111	112¼	111	112	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114	115	114	115	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97	98¼	97	98¼	70
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	18
Chicago & East. Illinois general 5s	102	102½	102	102½	25
Chicago & East. Illinois gen 5s, reg	102	102	102	102	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 5s	82	82	82	82	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82	83	82	83	69
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1
Cleveland & Canton 1st, trust receipts	69½	69½	69½	69½	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	99	99	99	99	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	81	81	81	81	14
Colorado Midland 2-4s	60	60	60	60	25
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	117	117¾	117	117¾	8
Del. & Hudson, Penn. div. 1st 7s	143	143	143	143	8
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89¾	91	89¾	91	80
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17	17	17	17	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	101	101	101	101	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	108	108	108	108	14
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	114¾	115	114¾	115	24
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	99	99	99	99	8
Erie prior lien 4s	87	89	87	89	209
Erie general lien 3-4s	68½	71	68½	71	82
Erie 1st consol	138	138	138	138	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	110	112½	110	112	8
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Division 5s	88½	89¼	88½	89¼	8
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st	71	71	70½	70½	11
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	55	57	55	56¾	31
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	20
General Electric debenture 5s	101	102½	101	102½	8
Green Bay & Western deb. B	4	4	4	4	5
Houston & Texas general 4s	78	80	78	80	56
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	98½	99⅞	98½	99⅞	4
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	100	100	100	100	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	97	100	97	100	12
International & Great Northern 1st	116	116	116	116	2
International & Great Northern 2d	80	80	80	80	12
International & Great Northern 3d	48	48	48	48	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	98	99	98	99	9
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	69¼	71	69¼	70¾	99
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	71	74½	71	74½	6
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87	88½	87	88	41
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	59	61¾	59	61¾	73
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	80	80	80	80	4
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	40	40	40	40	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	101	100	101	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	98	100	97	100	11
Lake Shore 3½s	103	103	103	103	12
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	99	99	99	99	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	100	100	100	100	6
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	85½	88	85½	87¾	106
Louisville & Nashville 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Montgomery 4½s	108	108	108	108	10
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 5s	99	100	99	100	3
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	92	92	91¾	92	21
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	117	116	117	39
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109	112¼	109	112¼	71
Mexican International consol. 4s	74¾	75¾	74¾	75½	106
Midland of New Jersey 1st	116	118	116	118	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	3
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	65	67	65	67	29
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	75	75	73	73	11
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	104	107	104	107	36
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	94	95	94	95	90
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	75	76¾	75	76¾	19
Morris & Essex 7s, 1871	109	109	109	109	10
Morris & Essex consol. 7s gtd	137	137	137	137	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis cons. 5s	101	101	100	100	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116	116	116	116	2
New York Central debenture 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
New York Central extended 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	102½	103¼	102½	103¼	84
New York, Ontario & Western consld. 5s	107	108	107	108	3½
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	96½	97	96½	97	9
New York, Sus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	2
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	85	90	85	90	55
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	77½	80	77½	79¾	164
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	59	60¾	59	60¾	349
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	91¾	94½	91¾	94	721
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	93½	93½	93½	93½	3
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	8
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	114	115	114	115	15
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	107	107	107	107	7
Northwestern extended 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	115	115	115	115	5
Northwestern consolidated 7s	138	138	138	138	2
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st	103	103	102½	102½	10
Omaha & St. Louis 1st	76	76	76	76	13
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	106	106	106	106	20
Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	53½	57¾	53½	57¾	285
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	92	94½	92	94	42
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	99	102½	99	102½	100
Oregon Short Line income A	60	68	60	65½	150
Oregon Short Line income B	45	45	45	45	10
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	123	120	123	40
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	108½	109	108½	109	8
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern income	14	14	14	14	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	74¼	76	74¼	75	26
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st	140	140	140	140	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	80	81	80	81	102
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	108	108	108	108	16
Reading general 4s	80	82¾	80	82¾	308
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st, registered	141	141	141	141	1
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	95	95	95	95	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80	82¾	80	81½	106
Rock Island general 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Rock Island debenture 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	88¼	91½	88¼	91½	178
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class A	111	111	111	111	7
St. Louis & San Fran 2d, Class B	111½	111½	111½	111½	11
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	115½	116¾	115½	116¾	25
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102½	103¾	102	102½	25
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	72¾	74½	72½	74	48
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	2
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Division 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	103	103	103	103	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	57½	60	57½	60	73
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	[illegible]	82½	[illegible]	82½	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	[illegible]	98	[illegible]	97	8
Southern Pacific of California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Southern Railway 5s	89½	91	89½	91	171
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57½	64¾	57½	64¾	22
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	16	14	16	43
Terminal R. R. of St. Louis con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birmingham Div. 6s	83	83	82	82	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tennessee Div. 6s	81	81	81	81	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100	101⅛	99¾	101⅛	41
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	82¼	83¼	82	83	208
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	4
Union Pacific new 4s	92½	93⅛	91¾	93⅛	1,628
Union Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	80	80	80	80	3
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	51¼	53⅞	51¼	53⅞	851
United States Leather 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	9
Wabash 1st 5s	105½	107	105	107	62
Wabash debenture, Series B	25¾	26	25¼	26	32
Wabash 2d 5s	77¾	80½	77¾	80½	75
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chi. ext.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
West Shore guaranteed 4s	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	28
West Shore gtd 4s, registered	106	106½	106	106	51
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st	107	107½	107	107½	6
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	6
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	12½	14¼	12½	14¼	53
Western Union col. trust 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Wisconsin Central 1st	38½	41	38½	40¾	123

Total sales....$12,117,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 7, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	106¾	108¾	106¾	108½	128
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108	109	108	109	21½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120	120	120	120	6½
United States 5s, registered	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	115
United States 5s, coupon	109¾	111	109¾	111	9

Total sales....$280,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 7, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	66½	68	66½	68	107½

Total sales....$107,500
Grand total....$12,504,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	108½	May 6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	109	May 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	118¼	Apr. 30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117½	Apr. 19	120	May 3
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111	May 7
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101	Mch. 22	101	Mch. 25
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 18
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	65	Apr. 22	68	May 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	294	Mar. 2	295	Mar. 2
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	202½	Mar. 29	203	Apr. 5
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	May 2
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27
Central National	162	Nov. 23
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19
East River	140	Nov. 26
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Importers & Traders'	535	March 28
Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Metropolis	475	April 21
New York County	800	March 28
Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Seaboard	170	July 19
State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Third National	85	March 14

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 8.—With the completion of the Japanese indemnity the supplies of cash have diminished sensibly, with a consequent advance in loan and discount rates. The announcement of the Greek loan further hardened money. The American demand for gold and the uncertainty in regard to the American drain remain the chief market factors. If the war is prolonged and the loan is floated further large amounts of bullion certainly will go to America, causing the Bank of England to lose its accumulations. Even if peace comes soon the shipments must be important, owing to the advance in the price of wheat and the heavy shipments of produce which America has made to Europe for some time past.

What will be done with Japan's money is not clear. The general opinion is that not much of it will be released for the present. The market prospect, therefore, is tightness for some time to come.

On the Stock Exchange during the week, apart from the fluctuations in American securities, which shot up sharply on the news of Commodore Dewey's victory, business was generally sluggish, though there was a tendency to higher values. Speculative dealings were on a very small scale and are likely to continue so until the end of hostilities.

The tone of the Marquis of Salisbury's recent speech to the Primrose League has added to the general uncertainty.

The advance in the price of American securities which resulted from the victory at Manila was not maintained in the absence of details, but they rallied on Saturday in expectation of favorable news from Hongkong. Norfolk and Western, Wabash, Reading, Louisville and Nashville, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé shares participated in the rally.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 5, 1898	£33,712,717	......
May 6, 1897	36,253,715	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 5, 1898	74,448,926	48,783,801
May 6, 1897	77,180,285	48,920,481
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 5, 1898	27,806,000	14,322,000
May 6, 1897	29,695,000	15,297,000
RUSSIA.		
May 5, 1898	116,689,000	4,705,000
May 6, 1897	92,969,000	3,650,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 5, 1898	35,613,000	12,530,000
May 6, 1897	31,785,000	12,888,000
SPAIN.		
May 5, 1898	9,894,000	7,128,000
May 6, 1897	8,540,000	10,456,000
ITALY.		
May 5, 1898	15,231,000	1,845,000
May 6, 1897	14,975,000	2,356,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 5, 1898	2,850,000	6,894,000
May 6, 1897	2,630,000	6,888,000
BELGIUM.		
May 5, 1898	2,844,000	1,422,000
May 6, 1897	2,672,667	1,336,333
Total for the week	£212,125,643	97,482,[illegible]
Total preceding week	212,226,783	98,190,710
Corresponding week last year	204,043,057	101,[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending May 7, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 7	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., registered	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific income	½	Jan 7	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	..	..
All. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Feb., [illegible]	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 6s, 1950	[illegible]	Feb 10	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 22	..	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	115¾	Feb 11	109	Apr 6	109	May 5	108¼	104
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	105	Feb 9	90	Jan 18	[illegible]	Mar 3	100	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	De 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	98¾	Feb 15	90	Jan 28	93¾	Apr 13	95	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 4	96	Feb 4	96	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	95	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	108¾	Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	95½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., 2d con 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	De 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107¾	Feb 10	102½	My 2	102½	May 2	102	106
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 8	80¾	May 3	81	83
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea & B.B. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	80	Apr 14	80	May 2	81	83
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	91	Apr 2	95	May 7	..	95
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105	Apr 13	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	May 6	105½	..
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103	Apr 25	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	108¾	May 7	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	107½	May 5	106	109
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 18	114	Mar 25	115	Apr 18	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	88	May 5	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	38½	May 7	38	39
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13½	May 7	12½	13½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	103	104
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113¾	Dec 8, 97	110	115
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	109¾	Apr 27	113	May 7	112	113
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	108¾	Apr 26	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99¾	Apr 23	100	May 6	..	100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	110	Apr 26	110	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	My 5	101¾	My 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 8	100	Jan 6	100	Apr 26	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s. 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 8	119½	Mar 8	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	118	Apr 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	112	May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	73½	Mar 26	78½	May 7	..	78¼
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	100½	May 5	100½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	93½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	99	May 5	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113⅛	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅛	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	105	Mar 25	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Feb 4	113½	Apr 20	115	May 7	115	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	105	Mar 24	105	May 6	103½	106
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	105¼	Apr 14	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	98	Apr 28	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99	May 3	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 98	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	98¼	May 7	97½	98¼
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	..	118½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 7	122	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	102½	May 7	102	..
Do., do., registered	105	Apr 5	101	Jan 4	102	May 6	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 10	112	Feb 25	112¾	May 2	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	May 5	83	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	96	Mar 29	100	May 5	98	102
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	141	Apr 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	143	Mar 30	138	Jan 4	140	Apr 19	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	115½	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 28	113	May 2	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111	Apr 29	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	111	Apr 25	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	103	May 7	102	104
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	117	Apr 30	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	138	May 6	135	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	114	Apr 29	114	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 22	113	Apr 22	114	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116¾	Jan 7	117	Mar 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106	Apr 2	105	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114½	Apr 20	115	May 6	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107¾	Mar 23	108	Apr 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	De 13, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	May 7	101½	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3½s, 1987	..	....	..	....	..	....	95	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107	Mar 18	106	Apr 21	106	Apr 21	106½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	105	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	133½	Apr 21	133½	Apr 21	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	112½	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	108	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	132	Apr 21	127	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	128	Apr 2	..	130
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅝	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	105¾	May 5	105¾	106
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	102⅝	May 7	102⅝	May 7	102⅝	May 7	102	103
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	103	Apr 21	..	..
Do., 5s, small	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Au [illegible], 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Jly 26, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	[illegible]	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	118¼	Apr 23	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87½	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	83	May 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov., [illegible]	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Mr 12, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110½	Jan 31	111	Mar 25	107	110½
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	[illegible]	Feb 4	69½	May 3	69½	May 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	94	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	[illegible]	Feb 14	94	Apr 15	94	Apr 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	[illegible]	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	[illegible]	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	[illegible]	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., [illegible]	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78¾	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	75	May 6	74	75
Do., income 4s, 1990	14	May 7	14	May 7	14	May 7	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	103¾	Jan 25	105½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	132	Mar 7	132	Mar 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102¾	Jan 11	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	60	May 5	60	May 7	58½	61
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	77	Mar 5	70½	Apr 21	71	Apr 21	70	75
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	50	60
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	140	Mar 15	138	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	102½	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	109	May 2	106	111
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	138	Apr 18	137	May 3	136	142
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅝	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	131	138
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	110	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	106	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	142½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½	May 6	118	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	113	May 6	110	115
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	110	115
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	91	May 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	108	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	88	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	87	Apr 18	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	98¼	May 7	97	100
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17	May 3	17	May 3	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	107¾	Mar 9	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	101	May 2	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	108	Apr 11	108	Apr 11	108	Apr 11	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	138	May 6	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	130	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	130	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	108	May 2	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	89	May 7	88	89½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	66	Apr 28	71	May 7	70	..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	114	Apr 9	114	Apr 9	114	117
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82	Apr 13	82½	Apr 18	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	110	May 2	112	May 6	112	114
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	85	Apr 29	85	Apr 29	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	89¼	May 6	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	70½	May 3	70	72
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	56¾	May 6	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	90	Mar 17	89	93
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 22, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 28	4	May 7	4	May 7	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	108	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102½	Apr 15	101	Apr 24	102½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	100	May 6	100	May 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	97½	Apr 29	99⅝	May 6	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	....	98½	100
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	95	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103	Apr 12	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	115½	Apr 23	115½	Apr 23	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118½	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	De 28, 97	105½	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 22, 96	113	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	90	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	97	May 2	100	May 6	99	103
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	116	May 6	116	May 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	78	Mar 23	80	May 3	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	48	May 5	48	50
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	97	Mar 26	99	May 7	98¼	99
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	65	Apr 26	70¾	May 7	70	71½
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	40	Apr 28	40	May 7	..	..
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	116	May 2	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	95	Apr 29	100	May 7	100	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107	Apr 5	107	Apr 29	107	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Feb 9	105½	Apr 4	105½	Apr 4	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120⅛	Feb 23	116½	Apr 21	116½	Apr 21	116	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	Apr 9	116	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1907	106⅝	Jan 18	102	Apr 7	103	May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	99	Apr 29	99	Apr 29	100	102
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	107	Apr 20	107	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85¼	Jan 12	88½	Apr 29	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 6	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	De 15, 97	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	101½	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120¾	Jan 6	121½	Mar 24	121	124
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Apr 5	113	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	116½	Apr 21	118	May 5	117	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	100½	May 6	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	87⅝	May 7	87½	87¾
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100	May 7	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	101¾	Apr 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945.	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	87½	Apr 5	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	94¼	Apr 21	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	109	Mar 19	108	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990.	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92	May 6	92	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	117	May 7	116⅛	117
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	101	May 5	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	112½	May 7	112	112½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	118½	May 5	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	117¾	May 7	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Apr 20	..	117
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	75¾	May 5	70⅜	Feb 10	75½	May 7	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅝	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113	Mar 25	113	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	103½	Apr 21	103½	Apr 21	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121	Apr 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	101¼	May 6	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	88	May 7	87½	88½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	61¾	May 7	61¾	62
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	88
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	May 7	80	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	74½	May 6	..	73
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	75	Apr 25	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	95	May 7	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅝	Feb 15	93	Mar 26	95	May 7	94½	95
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	103½	Apr 26	107	May 7	106	107
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	73	May 7	67	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	60	Apr 28	67	May 7	67	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	100	May 3	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	..	110
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	102½	May 5	102½	May 5	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104¼	Apr 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. ; ld. grt. g.5s,1931	94⅝	Feb 9	86	Apr 6	91½	May 7	90	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931.	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	87	Apr 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	117	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	76¾	May 7	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	127	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	100	May 7	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	113¼	Apr 21	116	May 7	..	116
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	113½	Apr 20	113½	Apr 20	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	106	Apr 21	107	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	106	Apr 1	107	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904.	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	107	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	102	Apr 9	103	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	100½	May 6	100½	May 6	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	101½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	106¾	May 6	106½	..
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	106	May 6	105¾	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109	Apr 20	109	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922.	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	116	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937.	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	103¼	May 6	..	103¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	145	Mar 17	145	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16,97	119	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	112	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108½	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	108	May 6	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	97	May 7	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	106⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	105	May 5	102	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	88	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	90	May 6	89	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15	110	Apr 29	107¼	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅝	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	95	Apr 26	95½	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	118	May 5	116	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	114½	May 2	..	115
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	115	May 3	115	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	120	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅝	Feb 11	90½	Apr 21	94	May 7	93¾	93⅞
Do., registered	97½	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	60½	May 7	60	60½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933.	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	107	May 3	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989.	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	82½	May 7	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	79⅝	May 7	79¾	80
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920.	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	Mar 31	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1991	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	76	May 6	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit.	112¾	Feb 8	100¼	Apr 25	106	May 3	106	108
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	57¾	May 7	57	57¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 28	111	Apr 20	113½	May 5	..	..
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	94	May 6	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	122	May 6	122	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	De 13, 97	115	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102½	May 7	96	Apr 27	102½	May 7	101½	102
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	65½	May 7	65½	66
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	45	May 2	47¼	..
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	109	May 6	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111	Mar 28	111	Mar 28	108¼	109½
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	108	May 6	108¼	109½
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900.	109	Apr 19	109	Apr 19	109	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,1942.	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941.	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944.	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	95	Apr 28	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 22, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926.	..	....	..	....	14½	De 30, 97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	80½	Feb 23	80½	Feb 23	80½	Feb 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	104½	May 3	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 6s, 1943	..	....	..	....	96	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85	Feb 9	76½	Apr 26	81	May 7	81	82½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1,97	..	..
Reading Co., gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¾	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	82¾	May 7	82¾	[illegible]
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾	Feb 5	78½	Apr 26	81½	May 7	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	93¼	Feb 3	94¾	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	64	Feb 2	64	Feb 2	64	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	73	Feb 16	65¾	Apr 29	65¾	Apr 29	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¾	Feb 15	111	May 3	111	May 3	111½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Feb 17	111½	May 3	111½	May 3	112¼	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 28	114	Mar 30	114	Mar 30	112¼	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	118½	May 6	118¾	118
Do., [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	108½	May 7	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 14	98½	Apr 14	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.	77	Feb 7	69	Apr 26	74	May 7	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	91	May 7	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	73	May 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 3	25	Mar 25	26	Mar 30	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	Ma 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	95	Apr 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.	130	Feb 4	118½	Apr 19	118½	May 3	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	107	Apr 29	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	105½	Apr 12	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	104	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	100½
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	92	May 6	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	108	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	94¼	May 6	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	108	Apr 25	108	Apr 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	76¾	Apr 2	80	May 7	78	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	55½	Apr 25	60	May 7	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98¼	May 3	..	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼	Mar 17	100¾	Jan 4	102¾	May 7	101	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	94	May 7	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	82½	May 7	80	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	107½	May 6	106	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	87	Apr 28	91	May 7	90¾	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	106	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	113	May 3	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	108	May 2	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	118	Apr 13	118½	Apr 26	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	112	Apr 28	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	118	Apr 16	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909.	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	95	May 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 26	100	Mar 24	102½	Apr 14	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	102	Apr 14	102	Apr 14	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	110½	Apr 22	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅝	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¾	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	105½	May 7	105½	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	101⅛	May 7	101	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	33	May 7	32⅞	33
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	117¼	Apr 26	117¼	Apr 26	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104	Apr 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	78	Apr 29	78	Apr 29	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69½	Mar 22	70	May 5	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916. t. r.	90	Jan 10	85½	Apr 4	85½	Apr 11	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	98¾	Apr 11	100	Apr 21	..	[illegible]
U. P. RR. & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	95⅝	Feb 8	88½	Apr 21	93⅛	May 7	93	93½
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	51	Feb 28	44	Apr 22	44	Apr 22	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	53⅝	May 7	..	..
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104¼	Mar 12	106⅝	May 6	107	107½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82¾	Feb 11	74½	Mar 24	80½	May 7	80½	81
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	21	Apr 27	26	May 7	25½	26¼
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	104½	Feb 11	97	Apr 19	100¾	May 5	101	105
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	103	Apr 25	107½	May 6	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	47¼	Apr 26	51½	May 6	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	14¼	May 7	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28,97	..	..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	..	..
Do., exten. & imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62½	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	41¾	May 7	..	..
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	106½	Apr 1	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	72½	May 7	72½	73
Boston Un. Gas, tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	109½	Apr 27	109½	Apr 27	110¼	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	92	Apr 23	92	Apr 23	..	93
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100½	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	99	May 7	99	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 96	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	May 7	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	101½	Apr 28	101½	Apr 28	101¾	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	101¾	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	90	Apr 29	90	Apr 29	85	90
Detroit City Gas 5s	92	Apr 19	92	Apr 19	92	Apr 19	85	90
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	108	Apr 9	109½	May 2	109	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	114½	Mar 25	115	May 7	..	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jly 23, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	102½	May 6	96	Apr 26	102½	May 6	102	104
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 23,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105¼	Jan 31	100	Apr 18	101	May 6	101½	102
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5,97	..	..
		Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Mar 14	106½	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	106¾							
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
		....	..	....	111	No 16,97	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..							
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	102	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb 19	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	106¼	Jan 24	103	Mar 23	104	May 5	..	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	101	Apr 19	101	Apr 19	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24, 97	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	118	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	..	..
		....	..	....	101	Feb 19,97	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..							
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	64½	May 7	51	Mar 12	64½	May 7	63	65
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	16½	Feb 17	11	Mar 23	16	May 7	15	16
		Feb 23	82	Mar 29	81	May 7	78	82
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	88							
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	87	Jan 31	79	Mar 26	82	May 7	81	83
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922	..	....	..	....	91	Nov 6,96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	85	Jan 26	85	Jan 26	85	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913.	116	Feb 18	111¼	May 5	111¼	May 5	..	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	105¾	Jan 15	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Sep 30,97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	112	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 21	[illegible]	May 2	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	113	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..

[illegible]

Monday, May 9.

Bank of Commerce—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Tuesday, May 10.

Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books open.
Columbus Gas Company—Books close.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Annual meeting.
Grand Rapids Gaslight Company—Books close.
Harlem Electric Light Company—Annual meeting.
Madison Square Garden Company—Annual meeting.
Manhattan Electric Light Company—Annual meeting.
New York and Hnoduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Park Company—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, May 11.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.
General Electric Company—Books open.
Harlem Electric Light Company—Books open.
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company—Annual meeting.
Madison Square Garden Company—Books open.
Manhattan Electric Light Company—Books open.
Mexican Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Gaslight Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 12.

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company—Books open.
Mexican Telephone Company—Books open.
Standard Gaslight Company—Books open.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Books open.

Saturday, May 14.

American Cotton Oil Company—Books close.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, May 7, total transactions included 2,386,707 shares of stock, $12,117,200 bonds, with $280,000 Government and 107,500 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	*May 8, '97.	*May 7, '98.	Increase.
R. R. & Miss.	857,684	2,386,707	1,529,023
Banks	....	12	12
Mining	275	700	425

BONDS.

	*May 8, '97.	*May 7, '98.	Increase.
R. R. & Miss.	$6,197,000	$12,117,200	$5,920,200
State	22,000	107,500	85,500
Government	241,500	280,000	38,500

*Five days.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	3½	Minn. Iron	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4¾	Mo. Pacific	5⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	9¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	2	Nat. Lead	3½
Am. Tobacco	10¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	N. J. Central	1¼
A., T. & S. F.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	4⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	3⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Balt. & Ohio	2⅛	Norf. & West.	1⅜
Brook. Union Gas	7½	Norf. & West. pf.	5⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2⅝	Nor. Pacific	2⅝
Can. Southern	3⅜	Nor. Pacific pf.	3⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Ont. & Western	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	2⅜	Or. Imp., all in. pd.	2
Chicago Gt. West.	3⅛	Or. R. & Nav.	5
Chi. & Northwest	6	Pacific Mail	5¼
C., B. & Qy.	6¼	People's Gas	4⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	3¼	P., C., C., & St. L.	4⅞
C., M. & St. Paul	6¼	Pullman Car	9½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3¼	Reading	2⅜
C., R. I. & Pac.	10⅝	Reading 1st pf.	5⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	2⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	4	St. Jo. & G. I.	1¼
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	2⅛	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	4⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	4	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	4⅞
Consol. Ice	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Consol. Ice pf.	3⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	11⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	2⅝	Southern Pac.	2⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅞
Des. M. & Ft. D.	2⅝	Stand. R. & T.	2
Erie	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	4¼
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	Texas Pacific	1⅞
Gen. Electric	2¼	Third Av.	2⅞
Ill. Central	4½	Union Pacific	3⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	2⅝	Union Pac. pf.	5⅝
K. C., P. & G.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	4⅞
Laclede Gas	2¼	U. S. Rubber	2
Laclede Gas pf.	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
L. E. & Western	1¼	Wabash	1
Louis. & Nash.	5¼	Wabash pf.	3½
Manhattan	8⅝	West. Chi. St.	7½
Met. St. Ry.	9⅝	West. Union Tel.	3⅛
Mich. Central	4		

Stocks Declined.

Hawaiian Sugar 2⅜

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Mobile gen. 4s	4⅝
Ann Arbor 4s	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	2½
At., T. & S. F. gen.	3	N. Y., O. & W. con.	2
At., T. & S. F. adj.	3	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	2
B. & O. 1st, Parks.	2½	N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	6
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	4	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	5
Brook. Rap. Tran. 5s	3	Nor. Pac. 1st, reg.	1½
Canada Southern	2½	Nor. Pac. prior	2⅝
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	Nor. Pac. gen.	1⅞
Cent. of N. J. gen.	2⅛	Norf. & W. con.	3½
Ches. & O. 4½s	2¼	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
C., B. & Q. Neb. ex. 4s	2⅝	Or. Imp. con., all in. paid	4⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	2	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	4	Or. R. R. & N. 4s	4½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s	2	Or. Short Line 6s	4
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	4	Or. Sh. Line con.	5
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	Or. Sh. L. inc. B.	5⅝
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1⅜	Or. Sh. L. inc. A.	4⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. 4s	1½	Pitts. & West 1st	4
Erie prior lien	2⅝	Reading gen.	3½
Erie general lien	4	Rio Gr. West. 4s	3
Flint & P. M. 6s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	3
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	3½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	3½	St. L. Southw. 1st	2⅝
Hous. & Tex. gen.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s	3⅜
Iowa Central 1st	3	Southern Ry. 5s	2¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1⅜	Stand. R. & T. 6s	9½
Laclede Gas 5s	1	Texas Pac. 1st	3
L. E. & West. 2d	5	Texas Pac. 2d	1⅜
L. & N. unif. 4s	4⅝	U. P., D. & G. 1st	3½
Manhattan 4s	2	Wabash 1st	1¼
Met. Elev. 1st	2	Wabash 2d	4
Met. St. Ry. 5s	3½	Wabash deb., B.	4½
Mex. Int. 4s	1½	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	2½
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅜	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	3⅝
Mo., K. & T. 1st	2⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	3⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d	3		
Mo. Pacific con.	4		
Mo. Pacific 3d	1½		
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	7		

Bonds Declined.

Rich & Dan. deb 5s 1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive at the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New-York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	[illegible]	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	[illegible]	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	90	..
Bleecker St. & Fulton F'y stock	32	34
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	109	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	185	195
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	111	118
Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't p'd	12½	14
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	100	103
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	95	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	112½	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	300	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	108
42d St. & Grand Street	330	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Louisville St. Ry. com.	30	35
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	87	94
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	48	50
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1¼	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	10
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	68	70
Ninth Avenue	182	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	101	104
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	70	75
Rochester Ry.	16	18
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	169	172
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	103	107
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	105	110
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	167½	170
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	..
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	110½	114
West Chicago Street	94	94½
West End (Boston)	79	80
West End (Boston) pf.	..	102
Worcester Traction common	15	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	87	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	57
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	150
Atlantic	125	..
Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.	175	190
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1400
Colonial	..	196
Continental	175	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	..	340
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	28
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	275	290
Knickerbocker	220	..
Lawyers' Surety	97½	102½
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	230	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	365	..
People's	..	255
Produce Exchange	..	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	..	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	290
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	265	..
United States	1150	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	110
Commonwealth	100	107
Continental	400	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	93	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	..
Germania	245	255
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	108	112
Hanover	140	145
Home	180	195
Kings County	160	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	165	180
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	[illegible]	178
Rutgers	112	115
Stuyvesant	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	110	..
Westchester	220	240
Williamsburg City	[illegible]	..
Bowery	..	310

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	347½	[illegible]
American Exchange	160	165
Astor Place	[illegible]	..
Bowery	..	310
Broadway	..	[illegible]
Butchers & Drovers'	..	95
Central	162	168
Chase	400	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	[illegible]	..
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	195	200
Continental	120	130
Corn Exchange	275	290
East River	[illegible]	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2600	..
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	..	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers and Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	235
Mechanics'	..	180
Mechanics & Traders'	100	110
Mercantile	165	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	155
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	..
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	75	85
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	295	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	..	116
Republic	..	160
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	102
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	100	108
Tradesmen's	..	105
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	..	150
West Side	270	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	..
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	150
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	280	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	112	118
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake	88	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	38	41
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	..
American Graphophone	15	15½
American Graphophone pf.	15	16
Anderson Tobacco	7	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celluloid Company	70	[illegible]
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	[illegible]
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	[illegible]
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	107
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	375
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	..
Commercial Cable	174	178
Consolidated Car Heating	31	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	[illegible]
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	75	80
Diamond Match Co.	134	135
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1⅛	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	35	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	54½	55
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	97	97½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	83	86
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	16	18
Lorillard pf.	110	113
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	28⅜	28⅞
Malt Trust pf.	77	77½
Mechanical Rubber com.	..	10
Mechanical Rubber pf.	15	25
Mergenthaler Linotype	143½	146
Mich. Pen. Car com.	5	7
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	46	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	23½	25
National Biscuit pf.	83	85
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	105	108
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	14	18
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	55	60
Pratt & Whitney com.	7	11
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Proctor & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	58
Safety Car Heating & Light	89	93
Simmons Hardware com.	100	108
Simmons Hardware pf.	113	117
Singer Mfg. Co.	375	400
Standard Oil	393½	394½
Swift & Co.	88	98
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Union Switch & Signal	34½	35½
Union Switch & Signal pf.	50	58
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
U. S. Glass com.	24	26
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	156	158
Westinghouse Air Brake	210	225
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	21	25
Worthington Pump pf.	85	88

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	60½	61½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	108	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	90	92
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27½	28
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	100¼	101¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107½	110½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	101	103
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107¾	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117½	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104⅝
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	84	88
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	..	94
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	111	114
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	55	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	73
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	97	100
Minneapolis Gas 6s	100	..
Mutual of New York	290	310
New Amsterdam	27¾	28
New Amsterdam pf.	66½	67½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	97½	99
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	105½
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	147	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	80	91
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	80½	82
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100	101
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$7,795,487
Week ended May 7, 1897	18,387,019
From Jan. 1, 1898	160,323,959
From Jan. 1, 1897	197,010,912

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 3, 1898	$9,514,194
Week ended May 4, 1897	6,905,207
From Jan. 1, 1898	156,825,584
From Jan. 1, 1897	128,778,551

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$2,916,849
Week ended May 7, 1897	91,541
From Jan. 1, 1898	62,355,300
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,428,886

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$5,005
Week ended May 7, 1897	2,621,249
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,560,479
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,241,372

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$2,911,844
From Jan. 1, 1898	57,794,821

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 7, 1897	$2,529,708
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,812,486

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$29,210
Week ended May 7, 1897	59,867
From Jan. 1, 1898	908,508
From Jan. 1, 1897	808,715

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$791,047
Week ended May 7, 1897	876,100
From Jan. 1, 1898	14,810,083
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,515,982

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$761,837
Week ended May 7, 1897	816,233
From Jan. 1, 1898	13,811,580
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,707,267

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$2,946,059
Week ended May 7, 1897	151,408
From Jan. 1, 1898	63,353,808
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,237,601

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$796,052
Week ended May 7, 1897	3,497,349
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,370,562
From Jan. 1, 1897	26,757,354

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 6, 1898	$2,150,007
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,983,241

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 7, 1897	$3,345,941
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,519,753

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.43	.43	.43	.43	500
Kings. & Pem.	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Total sales					700

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.37	.37	.37	.37	400
Argen. Juanita	.22	.23	.22	.23	700
Best & Belcher	.32	.32	.32	.32	300
Brunswick	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Bullion	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Chollar	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	.65	.64	.65	350
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Cripple Cr. Cons.	.09	.09	.09	.09	600
Gould & Curry	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Iron Silver	.45	.46	.45	.46	200
Little Chief	.15	.15	.15	.15	600
Mexican	.15	.16	.12	.12	1,100
Mount Rosa	.12	.13	.12	.13	1,000
Mollie Gibson	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,400
Potosi	.27	.30	.27	.30	600
Portland	.95	.95	.90	.90	300
Savage	.16	.16	.10	.10	800
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Union	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Utah	.07	.07	.06	.06	1,200
Total sales					14,050

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02⅛	.01⅞	.02	83,000
Anaconda	.39	.39	.33⅛	.38	14,500
Anch. Leland	.64	.75	.61	.61	19,200
Cannon Ball	.004¼	.006	.004¼	.004½	541,000
Crip. Cr. Con.	.07⅞	.08½	.07⅞	.08⅛	90,800
Elkton	.69	.75	.69	.75	8,800
Garfield G.	.05½	.06½	.05½	.06¼	24,000
Gold Magnet	.003⅞	.006	.002	.004½	521,000
Gold. Fleece	.30	.30	.21½	.27	9,400
Havana	.75	.75½	.75	.75½	5,600
Isabella	.20½	.21¾	.20½	.21¾	4,300
Jefferson	.03½	.04	.02⅞	.04	73,500
Justine	.04½	.04½	.02½	.03½	45,100
Lillie	.81	.87	.81	.85	4,500
Mollie Gibson	.20	.23	.20	.22½	9,400
Mount Rosa	.11½	.12¼	.11½	.12¼	16,000
Old Gold	.003½	.004	.003½	.003½	231,000
Pilgrim	.003¼	.005⅜	.003¼	.005⅜	117,000
Portland	.84½	.95	.84½	.92	6,000
St. F. Cariboo	2.38½	2.50	2.38½	2.50	1,000
Sentinel	.01	.01½	.006	.007½	834,000
Union	.10½	.10⅝	.10	.10⅝	30,500
Work	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02¼	34,500
Yukon	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Total sales					2,624,600

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $588,200. The banks now hold $43,916,475 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $867,100, an increase of specie of $1,398,700, and a decrease in legal tenders of $1,708,500 an increase in deposits of $1,113,600 and an increase in circulation of $344,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	May 7, '98.	April 30, '98.	May 8, '97.
Loans	$571,065,200	$570,198,100	$504,920,100
Specie	159,791,500	158,392,800	87,570,700
Legal t'nders.	49,029,200	50,737,700	99,115,600
Net deposits	659,616,900	658,503,300	570,361,300
Circulation	14,598,700	14,254,300	14,672,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 7, '98.	April 30, '98.	May 8, '97.
Specie	$159,791,500	$158,392,800	$87,570,700
Legal t'nders.	49,029,200	50,737,700	99,115,600
Total r's've.	$208,820,700	$209,130,500	$186,686,300
Reserve required ag'st deposits	164,904,225	164,625,825	142,590,325
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$43,916,475	$44,504,675	$44,095,975

The following table shows the amount of [illegible] reserve held [illegible] at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,883,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,696,575	17,006,975
April 9	35,066,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,968,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$43,916,475	1893	$12,835,175
1897	44,095,975	1892	14,898,500
1896	20,243,125	1891	4,763,950
1895	27,233,575	1890	1,486,975
1894	82,808,150	1889	9,522,575

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending May 7	$778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,698
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,652,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,288,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	680,947,706
Balances week ending April 16	35,884,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,806
Balances week ending April 9	36,550,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,898,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,833,204
Balances week ending March 26	33,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	756,675,395
Balances week ending March 19	48,964,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,877
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	808,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,438
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,899
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,648
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	57,428,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	939,310,936
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,066
Balances week ending Jan. 22	44,661,533
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,985,096
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	733,857,281
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	38,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	639,611,118
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	38,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,345,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	38,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	789,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	798,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,080
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,589,370
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,448,051
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	782,006,[illegible]
Balances week ending Nov. 13	53,472,[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	[illegible]
Balances week ending Nov. 6	[illegible]

*[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing May 7.			Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		—Last Sale.—
Bid.	Asked.									
180	--	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186 Feb. 3, 1898
..	--	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	125 Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23 Jan. 19, 1898
11	13	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11 Apr. 21, 1898
102	105	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105 Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	..	..	....	..	....	*7½ Dec. 28, 1897
20	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25 Mar. 12, 1898
..	--	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65 Mar. 10, 1898
--	--	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
--	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1897
168	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166 Mar. 24, 1898
50	55	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	....	--	60¼	Feb. 1	*48	Apr. 25	*48 Apr. 25, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	....	--	..	....	..	....	*75 Dec. 27, 1897
26½	30	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	3,883,750	....	..	33½	Jan. 28	23	Apr. 16	24½ Apr. 26, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	--	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1898	1¼	87	Feb. 1	77½	Mar. 9	80 Apr. 22, 1898
167	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	*167 Dec. 23, 1897
⅛	1	Col. Coal & Iron Development	6,000,000	....	--	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	¼ Apr. 7, 1898
2	3	Coal. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2⅜	Apr. 8	2⅜ Apr. 8, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	....	..	....	*80 Dec. 14, 1897
18	25	Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	*17 Apr. 29, 1898
150	180	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	*162½ May 28, 1897
38	44	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45 Mar. 4, 1898
11½	12½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	13	Jan. 12	10	Apr. 26	10 Apr. 26, 1898
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..	....	..	....	*70 Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	..	62	Apr. 8	45	Apr. 20	*50 Apr. 27, 1898
2	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½ Sept. 16, 1897
4⅞	6	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 4	5 Apr. 4, 1898
..	61	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	....	..	66	Mar. 11	65¾	Mar. 11	66 Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	--	....	..	....	200 July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75 Oct. 14, 1897
18	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	..	Mar. 28	*27 Mar. 26, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City stpd.	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	25¾ Apr. 29, 1898
6	12	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½ Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1898	3½	..	....	--	....	75 Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½ Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾ Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1898	1¼	..	....	..	....	*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
..	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94 Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320 Jan. 5, 1898
45	..	Homestake Mining	18,650,600	Mar. 25, 1898	25c	*49	Mar. 18	43	Apr. 2	*48 Apr. 27, 1898
92	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94 Feb. 18, 1898
4	6	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	....	--	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6 Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......	....	--	..	....	..	....	4½ Mar. 9, 1898
3½	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½ Feb. 17, 1898
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*13⅛	Mar. 19	*13⅛ Mar. 19, 1898
32	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½ Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	1 Aug. 30, 1897
3	5	Manhattan Beach	350,000	....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼ Jan. 24, 1898
40	60	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	45	Mar. 28	*50 Apr. 14, 1898
143½	146	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1898	5	*147	Mar. 10	*140	Mar. 9	*140 Apr. 19, 1898
4½	6	Mexican Central	47,909,100	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅜	Mar. 21	5⅜ Mar. 21, 1898
..	--	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	....	..	....	14 Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54 Jan. 29, 1898
5	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½ Mar. 11, 1898
14	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	10 Dec. 2, 1897
170	175	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	*175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	*175 Apr. 13, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	May 1, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75 Dec. 14, 1897
60	83	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60 Mar. 25, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30 Jan. 27, 1898
7	8	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	..	8¼	Feb. 7	6¼	Apr. 15	6¼ Apr. 15, 1898
65	80	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73 Feb. 23, 1898
..	--	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
--	--	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	....	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12 Apr. 1, 1898
..	--	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28 Apr. 6, 1898
--	--	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7 Mar. 5, 1898
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3¾	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3 Mar. 8, 1898
..	--	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	....	..	....	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325 Mar. 23, 1898
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4 Feb. 28, 1898
..	--	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	*115 Sept. 29, 1897
167	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*169	Feb. 25	*172 Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	....	--	..	....	..	....	5½ Dec. 22, 1897
1½	2½	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	--	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2 Apr. 18, 1898
2¼	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..	....	..	....	10 Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183¾ Feb. 21, 1898
20	22	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	*22½ Mar. 18, 1898
..	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	21 Apr. 7, 1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	195 July 19, 1897
..	--	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
--	--	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 8	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
--	--	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	--	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	..	....	--	....	10 July 13, 1897
..	--	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	....	..	....	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
--	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,264,696	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5¾	Jan. 8	*6 Feb. 9, 1898
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15 Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40 Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 4	19¾ Apr. 4, 1898
..	--	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	--	....	..	....	*95 Dec. 23, 1897
--	--	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	..	....	--	....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
39	41	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1897	1½	*49	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 14	*40 Apr. 29, 1898
--	--	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	....	--	....	166 Oct. 20, 1897
..	--	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	167 Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
3	5	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8 Apr. 18, 1898
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	....	--	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5 Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of May, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$128,354,504.52		
Gold bullion	88,236,929.99		
		$216,591,434.51	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,511,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,592,200.00		
		35,918,949.00	
			*$180,672,485.51
Standard silver dollars	$397,671,328.00		
Silver bullion	909,875.74		
		$398,581,203.74	
Outstanding silver certificates	$396,979,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,532,323.00		
		392,447,181.00	
			6,134,022.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,947,764.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	98,574,516.25		
		$102,522,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		102,522,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$57,105,376.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$28,185,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,755,000.00		
		26,430,000.00	
			30,675,376.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,525,668.00		
National bank notes	2,512,239.98		
Fractional silver coin	12,065,607.50		
Fractional currency	38.76		
Minor coin	1,366,589.02		
Deposits in National banks	29,018,095.31		
Bonds and interest paid	2,367,171.98		
		$49,855,510.55	
			49,855,510.55
			$267,337,395.05
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,712,071.63		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,901,694.00		
Disbursing officers' balances	32,250,656.02		
Post Office Department account	4,110,759.18		
Miscellaneous items	1,959,320.47		
		$53,934,501.30	
			53,934,501.30
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$213,402,893.75

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fisc'l Y'r.
Customs	$579,754.18	$3,240,669.95	$125,038,000.92
Internal revenue	491,886.91	3,385,177.61	142,152,642.95
Miscellaneous	25,441.45	459,717.40	80,821,871.27
Total receipts	$1,097,082.54	$7,085,564.96	$348,012,515.14
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	515,000.00	1,407,000.00	86,052,774.45
War	145,000.00	1,820,000.00	56,960,401.05
Navy	40,000.00	620,000.00	40,869,164.42
Indians	30,000.00	162,000.00	10,133,712.26
Pensions	400,000.00	4,002,000.00	128,002,834.66
Interest	400,000.00	1,200,000.00	34,865,218.30
Total expenditures	$1,530,000.00	$9,211,000.00	$356,884,105.14
Excess of expenditures over receipts	432,917.46	2,125,435.04	8,871,590.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	5,000.00	52,880.00	20,988,682.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	48,900.00	274,347.50	12,698,748.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$515,901,277.00	$92,190,712.00	$608,091,989.00
This fiscal year	21,394,249.00	2,294,911.00	23,689,160.00
This month	85,220.00	48,530.00	133,750.00
This day	38,155.00	7,450.00	45,605.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 10	June 2
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 10	June 2
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 9	Apr. 28	May 10
L. E. & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 16	Apr. 30	May 17
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 8	May 10	May 20
Pennsylvania (semi-annual)	2½	May 31	....	....
Rome, Wat. & Ogden. (quarter)	1¼	May 16	Apr. 30	May 17
Wilmington & Weldon	4	May10	May 1	May 12

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
West Chicago (quarter)	1½	May 16	May 5	May 17

BANK STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Bank of New York	3	May 10	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Am. Cotton Oil pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 1	May 14	June 2
American District Telegraph	1	May 16	May 6	May 16
Boston & Montana Mining	$3	May 20	Apr. 8	Apr. 29
Brook. Union Gas (semi-annual)	3	June 1	May 10	May 20
Columbus Gas	3	May 25	May 10	May 23
Consolidated Ice	1	May 17	May 10	May 18
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	May 16	May 7	May 16
Glucose Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1	June 1	May 21	June 1
Grand Rapids Gas Light	2½	May 20	May 10	May 21
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2	May 27	Apr. 30	May 28
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 31	May 30	June 1
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	May 14	Apr. 1	May 22
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining	10c	May 20	May 10	May 21
Penn. Natural Gas (quarter)	½	May 10	May 6	May 11
People's Gas, Chicago, (quarter)	1½	May 25	May 14	May 26
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2.00	May 16	May 2	May 17
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	June 15	May 18	June 16
Standard Oil (extra)	5	June 15	May 18	June 16
United States Express	1½	May18	May 1	May 16
United States Rubber pf.	2	May 20	Apr. 22	May 18

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor.	May 4	May 25	May 24	Annual
Canada Southern	May 2	June 3	June 1	Annual
Chicago Great Western	....	....	June 1	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	Apr. 30	June 3	June 2	Annual
C., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	May 3	June 6	June 4	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Apr. 18	May 20	May 19	Annual
Delaware & Hudson	Apr. 30	May 11	May 10	Annual
General Electric	Apr. 13	May 11	May 10	Annual
Harlem Lighting Company	Apr. 29	May 11	May 10	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	Apr. 30	May 12	May 11	Annual
Madison Suare Garden Co.	Apr. 28	May 11	May 10	Annual
Manhattan Electric Light	Apr. 29	May 11	May 10	Annual
Mexican Telephone	Apr. 21	May 12	May 11	Annual
Minnesota Iron	May 20	June 10	June 6	Annual
National Bank of Commerce	....	....	May 9	Annual
New York & Harlem	Apr. 27	May 18	May 17	Annual
Park Company	....	....	May 10	Annual
Quincy Mining	....	....	June 1	Annual
Standard Gas Light Company	Apr. 29	May 12	May 11	Annual
Twenty-third Ward Bank	May 6	May 11	May 10	Annual
United States Rubber Company	Apr. 22	May 18	May 17	Annual

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,867,400	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$13,830,000	$3,090,000	$830,000	$14,050,000	27.8
2,050,000	2,159,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,061,600	5,078,000	1,344,000	17,510,000	36.6
2,000,000	1,081,900	Merchants' National	11,189,800	2,731,700	1,171,400	13,473,700	28.9
2,000,000	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	9,527,000	2,206,000	849,000	9,301,000	32.8
1,500,000	2,590,100	Bank of America	19,994,500	4,672,000	1,190,300	23,151,000	25.3
1,000,000	236,300	Phenix National	3,849,000	890,000	342,000	3,835,000	32.1
1,000,000	3,867,300	National City	53,522,700	28,980,000	1,571,300	78,999,900	38.6
750,000	113,300	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,204,700	398,000	247,400	3,077,200	20.9
300,000	6,988,400	Chemical National	24,119,000	6,802,800	2,049,000	26,061,400	33.8
600,000	163,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,494,700	995,300	226,100	4,961,100	24.6
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	6,666,200	654,800	1,098,700	5,385,600	32.5
300,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,065,300	269,500	117,900	1,253,900	30.8
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	2,004,000	370,000	200,000	2,183,000	26.1
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	892,900	104,500	198,800	836,600	36.1
600,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,558,900	1,764,200	140,100	4,297,800	44.2
300,000	99,100	Seventh National	1,792,800	468,100	111,400	2,319,200	25.0
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,398,400	486,000	153,500	2,618,100	24.4
5,000,000	2,585,900	American Ex. Nat.	25,723,000	3,889,000	2,337,000	20,955,000	29.6
5,000,000	3,527,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	24,330,600	4,746,500	2,056,600	20,929,700	32.5
1,000,000	1,565,800	National Broadway	5,805,500	1,356,700	161,500	5,350,100	28.3
1,000,000	1,005,800	Mercantile National	8,491,400	2,061,400	1,142,700	9,799,200	32.6
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,473,000	1,064,600	232,000	3,299,300	39.2
1,500,000	836,000	Nat. Bk. of Republic	13,796,900	4,882,600	253,500	16,494,200	31.1
450,000	980,300	Chatham National	5,710,000	703,600	782,200	5,590,790	26.5
200,000	253,900	People's	1,920,900	240,800	215,500	2,342,600	19.4
700,000	551,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,100,800	1,918,200	731,800	10,363,000	25.5
1,000,000	2,219,600	Hanover National	22,127,600	9,545,400	1,954,800	31,548,300	36.4
500,000	348,800	Irving National	3,314,000	391,900	444,800	3,381,000	24.7
600,000	377,100	National Citizens'	2,373,500	528,200	77,900	2,574,400	23.5
500,000	269,500	Nassau	2,589,500	438,900	306,800	3,321,800	22.4
900,000	998,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,385,600	1,248,100	360,400	5,582,500	28.8
1,000,000	163,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,552,100	819,800	233,700	3,987,800	26.4
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange	9,047,200	2,096,300	771,000	10,426,600	27.4
1,000,000	221,100	Continental National	4,875,500	1,148,600	310,000	5,575,600	26.1
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,817,500	196,200	379,000	1,834,000	31.3
1,500,000	5,537,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	20,742,000	7,089,000	1,188,000	23,061,000	35.8
2,000,000	3,240,500	National Park	33,583,000	11,319,000	2,272,000	42,732,000	31.8
250,000	148,400	East River National	1,270,800	283,700	78,100	1,231,600	29.3
3,200,000	2,083,600	Fourth National	18,596,100	3,519,700	4,806,000	21,952,900	37.9
1,000,000	488,200	Central National	8,847,000	3,383,000	507,000	12,141,000	32.0
300,000	695,000	Second National	5,577,000	1,369,000	618,000	6,756,000	29.4
750,000	281,800	Ninth National	3,137,000	555,000	240,600	3,206,000	24.0
500,000	7,557,600	First National	27,275,500	6,119,100	506,200	26,425,800	25.0
300,000	66,900	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,351,700	219,300	94,000	1,228,600	25.4
250,000	620,900	Bowery	3,098,000	433,000	479,000	3,447,000	26.4
200,000	420,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,139,500	645,300	322,600	3,851,600	24.8
750,000	294,800	German-American	2,901,800	465,600	291,200	2,813,900	26.9
1,000,000	1,068,300	Chase National	20,995,200	1,085,900	3,501,000	28,895,600	36.6
100,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,613,600	2,168,790	924,400	9,482,800	32.6
200,000	581,900	German Exchange	2,269,400	149,500	658,900	3,129,800	25.8
200,000	737,500	Germania	3,357,800	595,900	183,500	4,095,100	19.0
300,000	690,800	Lincoln National	6,160,200	1,818,500	111,800	6,884,200	27.9
200,000	827,100	Garfield National	5,235,200	1,213,000	317,200	6,211,500	24.6
200,000	307,900	Fifth National	1,823,400	361,100	138,800	1,960,400	25.5
300,000	845,500	B. of the Metropolis	4,688,900	1,629,700	645,400	6,220,300	36.5
200,000	347,200	West Side	2,407,000	252,000	399,000	2,570,000	25.3
500,000	335,500	Seaboard National	7,551,000	1,897,000	1,087,000	9,713,000	30.7
200,000	342,200	Sixth National	1,764,000	208,000	116,000	1,460,000	22.1
2,100,000	648,700	Western National	22,593,300	5,085,600	2,288,600	26,614,200	27.7
300,000	946,900	First Nat., B'klyn.	5,561,000	564,400	1,732,600	6,606,600	34.7
1,200,000	847,600	National Union	10,888,100	2,151,700	472,500	11,182,700	23.4
500,000	302,600	Liberty National	2,963,600	635,300	147,000	3,076,100	25.4
1,000,000	828,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,523,500	759,300	159,100	3,118,400	29.4
250,000	279,700	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,570,100	581,000	152,700	2,779,600	29.4
$48,000,000	$60,922,300	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	$74,450,400		571,085,200	159,791,500	49,029,200	659,616,900	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, April 28, 1898.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days to five months, 5@5½ per cent. for six months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,932,074 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.71, became 44.50 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,675,000f gold and 2,975,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market heavy. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.79¾@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—40c discount.

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Bar silver in London, 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 366,063.67 ounces of silver bullion.

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